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Algeria	5.00	Iran	125.00	Nigeria	100.00
Argentina	15.00	Italy	15.00	Poland	45.00
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Belgium	20.00	Jordan	40.00	Spain	70.00
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Denmark	5.00	Lithuania	10.00	Turkey	10.00
France	10.00	Malta	10.00	U.S. (incl. Alaska)	1.00
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Greece	40.00	Netherlands	125.00	Venezuela	100.00

U.S. Reported Ready to Ease Grain Embargo

By Robert C. Sinner
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — President Reagan will ease or possibly lift entirely the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, administration sources said Thursday.

The announcement was expected to be made late Friday after the commodities and stock markets close, but it was unclear whether it would involve a complete or a partial lifting of the restrictions imposed by the Carter administration shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

Some sources said that the Russians would be permitted to buy soybeans and wheat, but not corn, because a drought in the Middle West may have severely damaged this spring's harvest. There were other reports that the embargo would be totally lifted.

Mr. Reagan was reported to have approved the decision to lift the grain embargo a week ago, but the details of tonnage and the timetable were yet to be worked out. He campaigned against the embargo in last year's presidential race, asserting that it hurt American farmers more than it did the Soviet Union.

There have been indications during recent weeks that the administration was considering removing the embargo as part of a campaign to ease U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, which were severely damaged by the Afghan invasion and further strained by the crisis in Poland.

Last week, U.S. officials said that pressure to lift the embargo was very heavy and was bound to increase if the situation in Poland remained calm. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Thursday that at least a partial lifting of embargo could come within two weeks. Sources said Thursday that purchases of U.S. grain by the Soviet Union would be conditional on how the Russians behave regarding Poland.

White House spokesmen have denied that an final decision has been made on the embargo, but sources insisted that it had been made and that the details of the timetable had been discussed at a meeting Tuesday that involved Agriculture Secretary John Block and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Block has consistently called for the lifting of the embargo while Mr. Haig has reportedly opposed the action on grounds that it would signal U.S. approval of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

At a White House briefing, the



Youth fires slingshot at troops during rioting in Londonderry.

Kremlin Sends Top Aide Suslov To Warsaw for Surprise Talks

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Mikhail Suslov, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo and a symbol of Kremlin orthodoxy, arrived in Warsaw on Thursday and began talks with Polish Communist leaders that presumably dealt with the pace and extent of the reform course here.

Mr. Suslov's visit was a surprise and the first by a representative of the Soviet leadership to Poland in the nine months since the government accepted the creation of an independent trade union movement and the start of efforts toward democratic change in Polish life.

Poles outside the party and some Western diplomats supposed that the mission of Mr. Suslov, who holds great authority within the Soviet leadership, involved an attempt to slow the developments that have led to calls for reorganization of the party by its rank and file. Officially, Mr. Suslov, accompanied by Konstantin Ruskov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet party, was invited by the Polish Politburo for what the government news agency called a "friendly visit."

The possibility of conflict between Mr. Suslov and the Polish party was underscored during the day in a speech by Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, to a convention of the nation's Socialist youth organization. Mr. Kania told the young people: "We have the unbreakable will to continue the line of Socialist renewal."

He referred to the Soviet Union as the "main force" in world Socialism, but said that the Polish party would continue its efforts to reform the economy and social life. He described the current situation as the "most dramatic crisis in the history of people's Poland," and promised a full and fair evaluation of its causes. Young people, Mr. Kania said, should cooperate with the Solidarity trade union.

Mr. Suslov's visit comes just before an important plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish party that is to begin next Wednesday. The themes of the meeting are expected to be possible changes in the party leadership and preparation of an extraordinary party congress that is to be held before July 20.

Officials said that the extreme complexity and sophistication of the AWACS equipment had made it necessary to contemplate all along the assignment of about 400 to 500 Americans to help to operate and maintain the system. Roughly that number are assigned to the four AWACS that have been flying round-the-clock missions over Saudi Arabia since early in the Iran-Iraq war.

Without denigrating the technical competence of the Saudis in any sense, a source said, "there's no way they can master all the complexities of the system to operate the whole thing alone." A withdrawal of the Americans would make it virtually impossible for the Saudis to use them effectively, sources insisted.

But, to be safe, the plan is to remove some of the electronic components from the models sent to the Saudis to ensure that they could not handle a battle involving hundreds of aircraft.

A spokesman for American Jewish Community, meanwhile, said that the group would seek to persuade Congress to reject the sale. But the spokesman, Howard Squadron, said that if the package was modified, it might soften his group's opposition.

The parliamentarian was a member of a delegation that visited Turkey earlier this year and recommended continuing West German aid.

Northern Ireland Violence Subsides

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Street violence in the Catholic district of Falls Road, and a house was set on fire. Near the city of Armagh, a member of Northern Ireland's reserve force, the Ulster Defense Regiment, was killed by a gunman, police said.

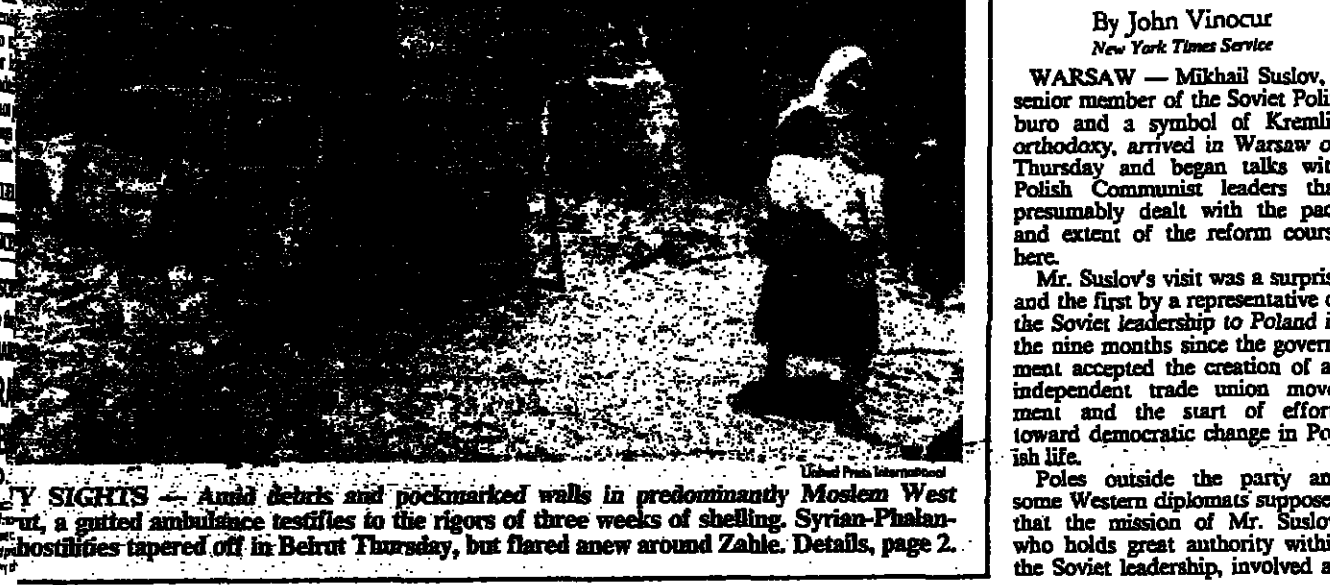
On Wednesday night, rioting and street fighting had raged in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry, the province's two largest cities, and in Lurgan, Newry, Strabane and Portadown. Youngs attacked police and troops with rocks, bricks, gasoline and acid bombs, as well as with nails and ball bearings fired from slingshots.

U.K. Jobless Rate: 50-Year High

The Associated Press
LONDON — Unemployment in Britain exceeded 2.5 million this month to reach its highest level since 1931, according to government figures published Thursday.

The rate represents 10.4 percent of the British work force. In March, 10.3 percent of the work force of more than 24 million was unemployed.

The Department of Employment said 2,517,958 were out of work this month, compared with 2,484,712 in March and 1,522,927 a year ago. The 65-percent increase in unemployment over last year has coincided with Britain's worst recession since the depression of the early 1930s.



Y. SIGHTS — Amid debris and pockmarked walls in predominantly Muslim West Beirut, a gutted ambulance testifies to the rigors of three weeks of shelling, Syrian-Phalanx hostilities tapered off in Beirut Thursday, but flared anew around Zahle. Details, page 2.

S. Says Saudi Jets to Have Limited Scope

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The State Department said Thursday that the sale of five Air Force F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia would pose a threat to Israel's security.

Certain electronic "black boxes," which would enable the planes to coordinate a potential air battle involving hundreds of Arab fighter planes engaging Israeli aircraft, would be removed from the planes.

Well-placed sources said that these two measures, which were to be discussed with the Saudis this week, should meet the military concerns of Israel without compromising the ability of the radar aircraft to provide early warning of any impending attack against Saudi oil fields or other targets.

The administration's plan to sell the AWACS planes to the Saudi Kingdom has brought a protest from Israel as well as from scores of Democrats and Republicans in Congress.

The administration hinted that it would cut off spare parts not only for the revamped Boeing 707s, but for the whole range of U.S.-supplied military equipment, if the radar command planes were turned against Israel.

Congressional sources say that if the administration went ahead to propose the sale of the planes, together with a package of air-to-air missiles, aerial refueling tankers and range-extending fuel tanks for 62 F-15 jet fighters for Saudi Arabia, the deal would be rejected totally or the AWACS deal would be split from the rest. It would take a majority vote in both houses of Congress to disapprove all or part of any such sale.

After formal notification, Congress has 30 days to decide whether to vote disapproval. If there is no negative vote during that period, the sale may proceed.

Complex, Sophisticated
Officials have been waiting to confer with the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, who has just returned from a mission to the Middle East, before deciding on the timing of the proposal.

Asserts AWACS Deal No Threat to Israel

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, facing sharp Israeli and U.S. opposition, said Thursday that the proposed sale of AWACS (Air Warning and Control System) aircraft to Saudi Arabia would not endanger the Israeli security.

At the State Department, the Israeli ambassador, Ephraim Evron, met with Nicholas A. Velonis, assistant secretary of state-designate for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and later said that he had formally asked the United States to reconsider its decision to sell the AWACS planes.

He said that Israel viewed the Saudi acquisition of the AWACS "as a grave threat to its security."

On Wednesday, the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, who led a group to Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt last week, reported to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on his trip. He was to see Mr. Reagan on Thursday.



Ephraim Evron

"great number" of senators and representatives were undecided and would remain so until they saw the exact details of the package.

Sen. Baker recommended that officials "cool it" for now on the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Bonn Legislator Suggests Review Of Aid to Turkey

From Agency Dispatches
BONN — A leading member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party said Thursday that West Germany should review its aid to Turkey unless that country's military rulers showed clear signs of restoring democracy.

Peter Corterier, the party's parliamentary foreign affairs spokesman, said that it was very unlikely that a majority of the West German parliament would now support aid for Ankara.

He was commenting on a statement by Gen. Kanan Evren, the president of Turkey, that all previous members of the Turkish parliament would be banned from running in future parliamentary elections.

The parliamentarian was a member of a delegation that visited Turkey earlier this year and recommended continuing West German aid.

U.S. Reportedly Will End India Atomic Pact

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in its first major decision regarding atomic weapons proliferation abroad, is ending the 18-year-old U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement with India, according to informed official sources.

They said the substance of the decision was made known to the Indian government last week by senior State Department officials in high-level talks here that centered on nuclear issues.

(However, an Indian government spokesman said Thursday in New Delhi that no final decision had yet been made on whether to terminate the 1963 nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries. The Associated Press reported.)

[N. Dixit, a spokesman for India's External Affairs Ministry, said that representatives of India and the United States would meet "in the foreseeable future" in New Delhi. "All aspects of the Tarapur agreement are still under consideration," Mr. Dixit said. "No final decision has yet been taken."

[In Washington, Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, asked about the report, said "no final decision has yet been made" concerning future nuclear fuel deliveries to India, the AP reported.]

"Painted into a Corner"
The Reagan administration is reported to have come reluctantly to the decision to end the nuclear agreement, arguing to the Indians that it was "painted into a corner" by nuclear supply policies of the Carter administration and by the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which provides little leeway for continuation of atomic fuel supplies to India.

The conditions for terminating the long-standing and highly controversial nuclear relationship between the two countries were a matter of sharp dispute in the talks last week, the sources said, and

INSIDE

Russian Nuclear Cheating Discovered

The U.S. representative at a series of secret meetings with the Russians reported that despite allegations that Moscow has violated nuclear arms agreements, the commission examining such charges has never yet had to deal with a case of substantial non-compliance. Page 3.

Macao's Uncertain Status

Macao, a small piece of China across from Hong Kong, is a remnant of Portuguese colonialism. But although the European authorities have signaled their willingness to leave, the Chinese continue not to press for a change. Page 5.

IMF Moves to Promote Use of SDRs

The International Monetary Fund has announced a number of decisions designed to promote the use of Special Drawing Rights in international finance. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Losers in a New Cold War

In the Communist nations of Eastern Europe, there is growing concern about the cooling relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. If the cold war starts all over again, East European Communists say, the biggest losers will be them, not the superpowers. A report in Saturday's Trib.

Begin, Haddad Agree On Militia's Conduct; Zahle Fighting Flares

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said Thursday he had reached agreement with Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the Christian militia enclave in southern Lebanon, on avoiding clashes with the multinational troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin also said that Maj. Haddad had agreed to take steps to avoid hitting civilian populations in southern Lebanon when his artillery shells Palestinian guerrilla positions.

Settlers at Metullah, in northern Israel, said heavy shelling rocked southern Lebanon near the Israeli border Thursday night as Palestinian guerrillas and Christian militiamen exchanged fire, Reuters reported.

The two men met after Maj. Haddad's release from a Haifa hospital where he had been treated for exhaustion. Mr. Begin said they agreed "that there won't be any clashes with the international peacekeeping force, and that permanent efforts will be made to avoid any attempts to hurt the civilian population."

Maj. Haddad's forces, which are supplied by Israel, have repeatedly been criticized by the United Nations and the United States for attacking UN positions in the buffer zone north of the Christian enclave, and for shelling densely populated civilian centers. Tyre and Nabatieh, Palestinian-controlled cities, are favorite targets of the militia gunners and of artillery units of the Israeli Army as well.

Israeli officials also said Thursday that Israel would help the southern Lebanese Christians to build bomb shelters and repair houses damaged in shelling by Palestinian forces. Israeli settlements in northern Galilee are to host southern Lebanese children this summer for a respite from shelling and from long periods in bomb shelters.

Flare-Up in Zahle

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian-Christian fighting tapered off Thursday in Beirut but flared anew in besieged Zahle, 30 miles east of Beirut, where police said eight people had been killed and 32 wounded in 24 hours.

After three weeks of the worst violence in Lebanon since the 1975-76 Moslem-Christian civil war, Lebanese officials estimated that at least 375 people had been killed and more than 1,300 wounded.

Eight civilians were killed and 48 wounded in Beirut on Wednesday.

Rival leftist Lebanese Moslem militias have been fighting their own war in the Moslem sector. Police this week reported the deaths of 25 people as pro-Israeli and pro-Iranian fighters duelled with automatic weapons and grenades. Hundreds have died in such clashes since the Iran-Iraq war started last September.

Israeli Frogmen

Israeli frogmen reportedly blew up a Palestinian guerrilla boat in the southern port of Tyre. The Israeli command said in Tel Aviv on Thursday that its forces had sunk a Palestinian vessel in a night raid, but it gave no details. Lebanese authorities said Israeli frogmen paddled into Tyre harbor and dynamited a yacht that the guerrillas had converted into a military vessel.

Tyre, the guerrillas' main Mediterranean port, came under renewed shelling at dawn Thursday from pro-Israeli Christians in the "Free Lebanon" enclave along the Israeli-Lebanese border, the authorities said.

Officials in Beirut reported renewed efforts Thursday to reopen the city's international airport and harbor, which were closed when Syrian and Christian shelling in the city intensified Tuesday.

A cease-fire ordered by President Elias Sarkis on Wednesday evening appeared to be taking hold in the capital, except for occasional sniper bursts. Syrian and Christian tanks and artillery fell silent. It was the 19th truce ordered by Mr. Sarkis since Syrian artillery opened up on Zahle on April 1.

Israel Arrests 7 Arabs At Jerusalem Protest

JERUSALEM — Police arrested seven Arabs Thursday in front of the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem, where about 30 persons were protesting a U.S. court decision to return a Palestinian to Israel to face murder charges.

Police also prevented a busload of 45 Arab students from Beit Zeit University in the Israeli-occupied West Bank from joining the demonstration, a police spokesman said. The demonstrators were protesting a U.S. court decision to extradite Ziyad Abu Eam, 21, to Israel, where he is charged with planting a bomb that killed two persons and injured 36 in a marketplace in 1979.



ARMS SALE PROTEST — Jewish students in Bonn protest the planned delivery of weapons by the West Germans to Saudi Arabia. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will travel to Riyadh on April 27 to hold talks with the Saudi government about future arms sales.

British Report Agreement For Emirates to Buy Plane

From Agency Dispatches

ABU DHABI — The United Arab Emirates has agreed to buy British Hawk trainer planes, according to a British announcement. The transaction could create thousands of jobs in Britain.

Saudi Arabia also has expressed interest in buying the Hawk, and British sources said they hoped the Saudis would purchase 25 to 40 of the two-seater planes.

The Emirates' decision alone will mean \$180 million or more in sales. Orders from Saudi Arabia could raise that sum to more than \$500 million, and the British are trying to sell the Hawk to other Gulf states as well.

A British spokesman said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was given the news by the deputy commander of the Emirates' armed forces, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid al-Nahayan, on Wednesday. Mrs. Thatcher, on a tour of Asia and the Middle East, has been stressing Britain's readiness to sell arms to the Gulf states.

The sale of the Hawks is a setback for the French, whose president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has made three visits to the Middle East in the past year, in part to promote the sale of France's Alpha jet trainer.

The agreement with the Emirates, yet to be negotiated and signed, would provide for delivery of about 30 Hawks, which cost \$6 million to \$8 million each, depending on the equipment they carry, and are manufactured by the

Hawker Siddeley division of British Aerospace.

The British spokesman said formal talks would start within two weeks on details of the sale. The deal will include a training system and British instructors.

The Hawk, Britain's newest jet trainer, can be used on strafing missions in support of ground troops. Powered by a Rolls-Royce engine, the plane can be fitted with a 30mm gun and two under-wing fixtures, each capable of carrying a 1,000-pound load. These loads could include two Matra-155 launchers, each with 18 air-to-surface rockets.

Western defense experts believe the acquisition of the Hawks by the United Arab Emirates and the delivery of American F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia will enhance the defense capability of the Gulf states.

They point out that with AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft operating to spot hostile bombers and fighters, the Arab countries would be capable of a "preliminary" resistance to any incoming Soviet aircraft.

Harvester to Sell Unit

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. said Wednesday it had signed a letter of intent to sell its ball and roller bearing business to Federal Mogul Corp. Terms were not disclosed. Harvester said its bearing business volume is about \$30 million a year.

Atomic Pact With India

(Continued from Page 1)

sized his entirely orthodox approach to the role of the Communist Party by saying: "Only the strict realization of Marxist-Leninist teachings guarantees the triumph of Socialist ideas. There is no other way, and every deviation from our revolutionary doctrine leads to fatal consequences."

In terms of Leninist thought, the Polish situation already violates the principle that the Communist Party is the sole source of power. The Solidarity union has more than 10 million members, and a sister organization of private farmers, approved by the government last week, could reach membership of 3.5 million. The party is atomized and has clearly lost authority.

Rightist Freed

WARSAW (Reuters) — Jerzy Sychut, one of seven anti-Communist nationalists held in Polish jails since November, has been released for family reasons, the Solidarity Warsaw information service said Thursday.

It was not known whether Mr. Sychut, a member of the rightist Confederation of Independent Poland, was freed unconditionally or on bail. Six other members of the confederation remain in jail, and at least four of them are to stand trial in May on charges of plotting the violent overthrow of Poland's Communist system.

Sources Report Swiss-Australian Uranium Plans

BERN — Switzerland plans to purchase uranium for its nuclear power reactors from Australia and will send a delegation to that country to prepare a supply agreement, according to official Swiss sources.

Switzerland, which has joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, buys nuclear fuel from the United States, South Africa, and, largely through France, from Niger and Gabon.

The sources said Wednesday that once an agreement was ratified, Australia could deliver 10 percent of Switzerland's fuel needs, replacing Canada, which halted supplies to Switzerland in 1977 because Ottawa objected to Swiss policy on exports of nuclear technology.

Swiss exports of nuclear-related equipment to Pakistan for the construction of a uranium enrichment plant caused concern in Canada, which unilaterally strengthened its conditions for supplying uranium to other countries after India exploded a nuclear device in 1974.

The Swiss said the high-precision valves, evaporators and condenser it sends to Pakistan are not banned by either the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or the accepted lists of peaceful nuclear material with military potential. The two small Swiss firms that exported the equipment have decided to halt their deliveries to Pakistan.

\$3.3 Million Stolen From Arizona Bank

TUCSON, Ariz. — Four masked gunmen overpowered a janitor and the manager of a branch of the First National Bank of Arizona and escaped with \$3.3 million in cash in the largest bank theft in U.S. history, a bank spokesman said Thursday.

The gunmen grabbed the two employees outside the bank before it opened Wednesday, then forced the manager to open a vault, which reportedly contained the previous day's receipts for all of First National's 27 branches in Tucson.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

West Urges Safeguards for Whites in Namibia

LONDON — Five Western governments urged that U.N. plans for self-rule in Namibia (South-West Africa) should be strengthened to help safeguard white-minority rights. But they also reaffirmed strong support for the independence of the former German colony and said control by South Africa should be ended at the "earliest possible date."

Representatives of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, ending a two-day meeting in London, said stalled negotiations on the territory's future could be revived if U.N. proposals were expanded to give "greater confidence" to all parties involved.

Official sources said the meeting studied new American proposals for constitutional guarantees for the territory's 110,000 white residents when a black-dominated government eventually takes over. This is a top issue for South Africa.

Armenians Protest at Turkish Embassy in Iran

TEHRAN — Police fired into the air and lobbed tear gas grenades to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 Armenians demonstrating at the Turkish Embassy here Thursday.

Two policemen were said to have been beaten up by demonstrators, but there were no other reports of casualties during the six-hour demonstration to commemorate the 1915 massacre of Armenians in eastern Turkey.

Four Armenians entered the embassy compound, tore down a Turkish flag and burned it, according to embassy sources, who described initial police protection as insufficient.

Reagan Will Address Congress on Tuesday

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will speak before a joint session of Congress on Tuesday night to promote his economic plan, the White House announced. It will be his first major public appearance since he was shot on March 30.

The acting White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was eager to push his program on Capitol Hill because he believed it was of "the utmost importance to the nation and one he should communicate in person with members of the House and Senate at this time."

Mr. Speakes said the president had met with Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., the Republican leader in the Senate, and had spoken by telephone with Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Speaker of the House, about the address he will make Tuesday.

West Seeks Cut in UN Spending, Diplomats Say

GENEVA — The United States and other Western countries are reported to be planning to tell the United Nations it must reduce its spending. High officials from those contributors to the UN budget will meet in Geneva next week to plan their strategy, diplomats said.

The budget of the organization, with its many specialized agencies, comes to \$2.5 billion a year. About half is paid by 16 Western nations with the United States share averaging 25 percent. "Washington will be looking very intensively, perhaps very toughly, at UN budgets and expenditure," a U.S. official said.

"It is not a question" of the United States cutting back on its 25-percent contribution, another official said. "The issue is to persuade the UN and its organizations to practice budgetary discipline," he said.

Biggs Freed by Supreme Court in Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Ronald Biggs, Britain's fugitive "great train robber," was freed Thursday after the Barbados Supreme Court turned down a British request for extradition.

The court said that a regulation designating Britain as a country to which a fugitive could be extradited had not been put before parliament. Mr. Biggs, 52, who had been held in custody while the dispute was settled, went immediately for the Brazilian Embassy without commenting on his plans.

He had been brought to Barbados by kidnappers last month from his home in Brazil, where he has lived since escaping from prison in Britain in 1965 while serving a 30-year sentence for his part in a 1963 train robbery.

Belgrade Paper Seeks Explanation of Violence

BELGRADE — A Belgrade newspaper charged Thursday that Yugoslav officials still had not explained properly the unrest and violence in the province of Kosovo more than a month ago.

Politika Ekspres protested a news blackout imposed after violent demonstrations in the province and blamed the blackout on top officials. Yugoslav officials have variously reported that 9 and 11 persons were killed and 260 injured in ending the violence, which began with student demonstrations.

"It has been over a month since the student unrests began and three weeks today since the brutal attack of Albanian irredentism was crushed," the paper said. The newspaper said that while Yugoslavs had not expected detailed reports from Kosovo, "the alternative chosen certainly was the worst of the solutions."

China Split on Artistic Freedom

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Further evidence has emerged that the issue of freedom of expression and broader democratic rights are dividing the highest levels of China's Communist Party, government and military.

The focus, as it has been in similar debates in the past, is on literature and the arts.

Early this week, a particularly strong attack in the newspaper Liberation Army Daily described Bai Hua, a leading writer, as "anti-party and anti-Socialist" for his film scenario questioning China's future under Communism. A day later, the party's chief cultural policy-maker warned firmly against labeling intellectuals and creative artists in this way because of their work.

While decrying some liberal trends in literature and the arts, Zhou Yang, the party's deputy propaganda chief, urged understanding and reconciliation, no denunciation, even for those making political mistakes.

"If a writer goes wrong in his artistic exploration or expression, he should not be labeled so readily or thoughtlessly as anti-party or anti-Socialist," Mr. Zhou said in a speech reprinted in the People's Daily.

If writers and artists have made mistakes, even political errors, "they need to be helped patiently to correct them," Mr. Zhou said.

Underlining this point, Hu Feng, one of China's most controversial writers and an old foe of Mr. Zhou from the 1940s and 1950s, returned to public life Tuesday.

day, apparently politically rehabilitated after being denounced 26 years ago as a counterrevolutionary.

Mr. Hu, now 78, had touched off one of the first disputes between the party leaders and the country's intellectuals over freedom of inquiry and creative expression. He had denounced the party's dogmatic leadership under Mao, going as far as calling him an imbecile and a "rotten beast."

When other writers were rehabilitated in 1978 and 1979, Mr. Zhou said that Mr. Hu's case was different and that he really was a rightist. Later, a confidential party document was circulated rehabilitating Mr. Hu, but his status remained ambiguous until his appointment Tuesday to a committee of prominent writers preparing to observe the centennial of the birth of Lu Hsiang, China's greatest 20th-century author.

Neither Mr. Hu's return to public life nor the publication of Mr.

Air Controllers Set U.K. Strike

LONDON — Britain's air traffic controllers have voted to go on strike next week in an escalation of a pay dispute.

Leaders of 3,000 air traffic controllers announced Wednesday that disruptive action would begin Monday, threatening to paralyze air services throughout Britain. They said their action would interfere with services to and from the country and with aircraft flying in British airspace.

Full details of the action will not be announced until Saturday.

'Sabotage' Denounced

PEKING (Reuters) — Official press indirectly attacked United States and the Soviet Union on Thursday for attacking sabotage China's Socialist system.

A full-page commentary in Guangming Daily, the official newspaper, said such activity had increased since the opening up of China has taken place since the Mao era in 1976.

The article said that "sabotage" still exists and they must have some impact on China's economic, political and social life. Furthermore, "sabotage" and "social imperialism" are the main enemies of China's socialist system.

U.S. Probe Ship Crash Near Japan

Sub Saw Freighter Leave, Officials Say

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Japanese officials on Thursday said a U.S. submarine saw the Japanese freighter two weeks ago, but the submarine did not show that the ship was the cause of the accident. The American captain, according to officials, said nothing about the accident.

The officials said, however, that the submarine, USS George Eastman, surfaced immediately after the collision, hitting the small freighter Maru. The submarine crew, they said, did not see the ship's name, but saw the ship's hull number, 22, and the name of the ship, which was unharmed, the officials said.

They said the captain of the submarine, who carries nuclear missiles and is nuclear-powered, ordered the George Eastman to surface and to clear the area with standard procedures intended to escape the Soviet satellite ships in the area.

Not until almost 24 hours after the collision, did the submarine captain learn that the ship was the Japanese freighter. The collision, with the two lives, or that the rest of the man crew had drifted in life for 18 hours before being rescued by a Japanese ship.

Disclosure Promised

The Navy is investigating the incident and has promised a disclosure as soon as possible. The investigation has been closely held, the officials said, because it may lead to disciplinary action. Even so, a tentative outline of the incident has been placed before several officials for comment on the episode.

About 10:30 on the morning of April 9, the submarine George Eastman was cruising in the area of the collision, about 110 miles southwest of the Japanese island of Soerabaja.

The George Eastman, the command of Cmdr. Robert Woelke, was engaged in a routine exercise with a U.S. P-3C aircraft flying low overhead.

During the drill, the submarine rose close to the surface to take a navigational fix. It was at this time that the collision occurred, which could have been avoided if the crew of the submarine had seen the freighter.

The submarine's captain, who was on duty at the time, checked the coming tower damage and reported it to his command.

The freighter soon disappeared into the murky weather, steaming away apparently undamaged. The submarine, which had been surfaced for about five minutes, submerged and moved in an effort to regain its command.

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U.S. Ship Near Japan

Submarine Sailed From Japan, U.S. Ship Left, Officials Say

By Richard L. Hall

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy ship and a Japanese submarine were sighted near Japan, officials said today.

The officials said the submarine was seen on April 22, and the ship was seen on April 23. The officials said the ship was a U.S. Navy ship, and the submarine was a Japanese submarine.

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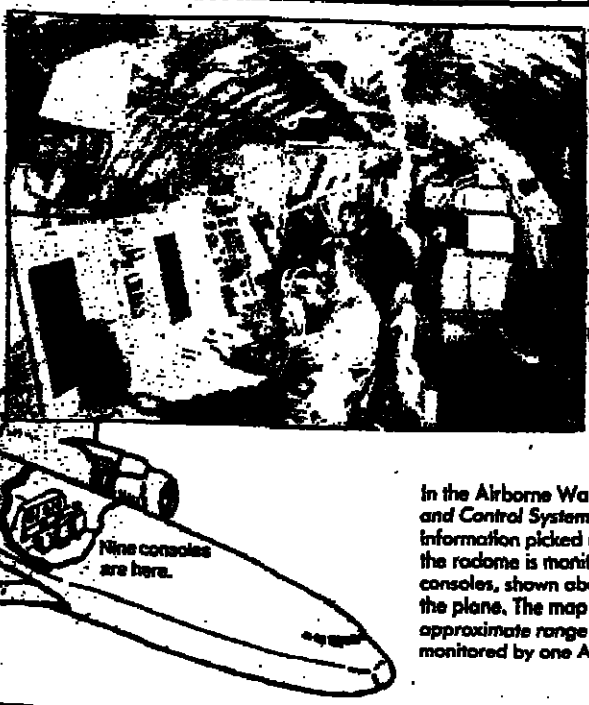
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In the Airborne Warning and Control System, information picked up in the radar is monitored on consoles, shown above, inside the plane. The map shows the approximate range that can be monitored by one AWACS plane.



Saudi AWACS Won't Hurt Israel, White House Insists

Continued from Page 1

WASHINGTON — The White House today insisted that the Saudi Arabian Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft would not hurt Israel, despite the fact that the aircraft is capable of monitoring the entire Persian Gulf region.

The White House said the aircraft is designed to monitor the Persian Gulf region, and it is not intended to be used against Israel. The White House said the aircraft is designed to monitor the Persian Gulf region, and it is not intended to be used against Israel.

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U.S. Envoy on Compliance Panel Says Russia Respects Arms Pacts

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. representative at a series of secret meetings with the Russians has said that despite continuing allegations that the Soviet Union has violated nuclear arms agreements, the special commission examining such charges "has never yet had to deal with a case of real ... and substantial non-compliance with an existing agreement."

Robert W. Buchheim, who served as U.S. commissioner to the U.S.-Soviet Standing Consultative Commission from 1977 to early this year, said that no clear-cut cases of cheating had been uncovered and that the commission had been successful in getting questionable activity either explained or stopped before it became a serious problem.

Mr. Buchheim's comments are significant because they come at a time when the Reagan administration is making its own review of various allegations of Soviet cheating on various agreements, including the 1972 strategic arms limitation treaty and an agreement limiting anti-ballistic missile defenses. The review is meant to help the administration to decide whether to confront the Soviet Union on this material again at the next meeting of the consultative commission in May in Geneva.

Alleged Violations

A list of several dozen alleged violations, some going back many years, has been put together within the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under an agency deputy, David S. Sullivan, who is known for his hard-line views about the Soviet Union. Mr. Sullivan, who was forced to resign from the CIA in 1978 after supplying classified documents to a senator's aide, was involved in controversy again as a member of the Reagan transition team. Now the controversy surrounding him also attaches to the report and the question of how much of it should be presented at Geneva, administration sources say.

Mr. Buchheim, questioned by reporters at a luncheon of the Arms Control Association, said that while there may be some differences, he thought the current version of the arms agency report was basically a summary of all the compliance-related questions ever raised in the consultative commission. The commission has been meeting twice a year since May, 1973. Mr. Buchheim said that was clear to him that there was "nothing to re-examine" but that it was "not unreasonable" for a new administration to want to look it over.

The ambassador provided a rare glimpse into the workings of the consultative commission. The United States, he said, has many times raised questions about Soviet missile and radar activity, and Moscow probably never could be sure how much the U.S. intelligence really knew.

Sometimes, he said, the Russians acknowledged an activity but said the United States had misinterpreted it. Some of this was true, he said; at times the United States recognized that its judgments had been flawed. Some of the Soviet response was probably not true and it was impossible to determine the reliability of some Soviet explanations, Mr. Buchheim said.

But whenever the United States was concerned enough to press for an agreement that the Russians would not do certain things anymore, "it always has worked," Mr. Buchheim said.

Mr. Buchheim said that the list of alleged violations could have been made into a list of real violations if left "until we had a clear-cut case." But he said the purpose of the consultative commission was to head off the kind of trouble that could threaten an agreement if not addressed.

Unless the idea is to destroy rather than sustain an agreement, he said, "lying in the grass and eventually jumping up and shouting 'gotcha'" is a "foolish" approach. He said he agreed with his predecessor, Sidney Graybeal, that it was most unlikely for the Russians to sign an agreement that they would have to violate in order to do what they wanted.

Brady's Vital Signs Called Normal After Another Operation on Brain

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Surgeons closed a hole Thursday in the brain of James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, after a buildup of air had caused potentially dangerous pressure inside his skull. Mr. Brady was reported "very stable" throughout the 5½-hour operation and in no danger.

Richard Ellis, a spokesman at George Washington University Hospital, said doctors reported that Mr. Brady's vital signs, including temperature, were normal and that he remained in satisfactory condition.

The operation was described officially as "non-urgent" and Dr. Dennis O'Leary, another spokesman for the hospital, said doctors were "guarded" about the success of the repair. The result will not be known for a few days, he said.

The air buildup and the resulting surgery represented a "setback" in terms of the totality of (Mr. Brady's) recovery from the serious head wound he suffered in a March 30 assassination attempt on President Reagan, Dr. O'Leary said. But he stressed it was not a setback in the recovery of Mr. Brady's brain functions, which has been described as remarkable.

Poll on Security Risks

WASHINGTON (LAT) — In the aftermath of the attempt on President Reagan's life, Americans are closely divided on the question of whether the president should mingle with the public, a Los Angeles Times poll has found.

Forty-seven percent of the persons interviewed in a nationwide survey said "it is important for a president to shake hands and mingle among crowds." But 48 percent said "the risk is too great."

In his first interview since the assassination attempt, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that "there's not going to be any change in the way we do things."

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Reagan Cuts Will Affect Regions Equally, Study Says

The Northeast and Midwest will fare better than the South and West, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) today.

The study, which was ordered by the House of Representatives, found that the Reagan administration's budget cuts would affect all regions, but the Northeast and Midwest would be hit less hard than the South and West.

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not leave our company unaffected. Even sectors with a sound structure are confronted with slackening demand. For our efficient steel and speciality steel divisions it is of crucial importance that the distortions of competition which prevail in the European Community due to political reasons should be abolished as soon as possible.

In the first four months of fiscal 1980/81, Thyssen's external sales reached a monthly average of DM 2.2 billion worldwide, slightly 2% below last year's level.

Thyssen figures worldwide 1979/80 (from October 1, 1979, through September 30, 1980)

Total sales of the divisions		Labour force; annual average	
Steel	DM 8.7 bill.		152,100
Speciality steel	DM 3.0 bill.		
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM 8.3 bill.	From the balance sheet	
Trading and services	DM 14.0 bill.	Balance sheet total	DM 17.2 bill.
Total sales		Equity	DM 3.5 bill.
Thyssen Group	DM 34.0 bill.	Capital investments	DM 1,294 mill.
Intercompany sales	DM 6.9 bill.	Depreciations	DM 1,088 mill.
External sales		Dividend	DM 104 mill.
Thyssen Group	DM 27.1 bill.		

With an increase in sales by 15%, Thyssen Industrie was able to accomplish an improvement, but it did not achieve satisfactory results. Great efforts are being made to eliminate weak points. The company is directing its technological potential increasingly towards the development of complete systems.

Due to the considerable decline in deliveries to the automotive industry, the sales of The Budd Company, our U.S. subsidiary, fell by 25%. After the good results obtained in the two preceding years, a loss was incurred in 1979/80 which was limited, however, by means of capacity adaptations. In the meantime, further steps have been taken in order to immediately step up the capacity utilization rate of the components production as soon as the U.S. auto industry recovers. Budd's railway business shows favourable development.

Thyssen Draht and Rheinkalk achieved profits in fiscal 1979/80. With a 6% increase in total sales, the trading-and-services division again showed good results. Thyssen Handelsunion's major contributions came from the industrial plant and

equipment business and the trade in fuels and scrap. In the rolled steel sector, domestic warehouse and export sales to the USA were unsatisfactory.

In the 1979/80 consolidated financial statements of Thyssen's worldwide activities, pretax profits were DM 467 million. After the deduction of taxes on income, earnings, and property, the 1979/80 profit for Thyssen's worldwide business was DM 117 million.

Thyssen AG's profit as shown on the balance sheet was DM 104 million. On March 27, 1981, the shareholders at their annual meeting decided to use this profit for the payment of a DM 4.00 dividend per share of DM 50.00 par value. Including the tax credit, our domestic taxable shareholders receive a gross dividend of DM 6.25 per share, i.e. 12.5%.

The overall economic situation, which has subsequently deteriorated, does



THYSSEN

Thyssen Information

In fiscal 1979/80, Thyssen achieved satisfactory results. With favourable general business conditions still prevailing in the first half of the year, Thyssen's external sales reached approximately DM 2.7 billion worldwide, above last year's level.

In the steel division, total sales increased by 14%. The steel division achieved a higher profit than last year, mainly due to the increase in tonnage shipped. The positive results were encumbered considerably by the measures taken to cover risks in the materials sector.

In fiscal 1979/80, our speciality division was able to increase its sales by another 10%. It has achieved its best results to date. In addition to a considerable expansion of special products sales and the success of foreign subsidiaries, improved earnings per ton, a high rate of capacity utilization, and the current rationalization steps contributed their share to these results.

The capital-goods-and-manufactured-products division, however, showed unsatisfactory development. Sales remained just under last year's level.

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not leave our company unaffected. Even sectors with a sound structure are confronted with slackening demand. For our efficient steel and speciality steel divisions it is of crucial importance that the distortions of competition which prevail in the European Community due to political reasons should be abolished as soon as possible.

In the first four months of fiscal 1980/81, Thyssen's external sales reached a monthly average of DM 2.2 billion worldwide, slightly 2% below last year's level.



THYSSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Senate Aide Influences U.S. Foreign Policy

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John E. Carbaugh's name does not appear on any of the walnut doors that line the corridors of the two U.S. Senate office buildings, nor has he ever voted "yes" or "no" in the Senate chamber. But the influence of Mr. Carbaugh, foreign policy adviser to Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has come to rival that of many senators.

He is living proof that through persistence, contacts, shrewdness and legislative expertise, Senate aides can exert power that far surpasses their official rank and salaries.

Washington's interest in Mr. Carbaugh, a 35-year-old Southerner whose manner is unfailingly polite and deceptively low-key, is partly a result of his function as a representative of Sen. Helms and partly a recognition of his capacity

to thwart the liberal majority on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a skill that sometimes causes discomfort for the Reagan administration.

Examples of his influence abound: • He was a major force in the decision of the State Department and the White House last month to cut off aid to Nicaragua, despite concern among policy-makers that termination of aid might alienate Nicaragua from the United States, according to White House and State Department officials.

• According to the same officials, he persistently lobbied the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon to win appointments to key policy posts for conservatives, including Fred C. Ikle, former chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who has been named undersecretary of defense for policy.

• Acting on behalf of Sen. Helms, he has opposed the ap-

pointments of individuals seen as too liberal or too close to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. His political pressure is said to have contributed to the long delays in White House nominations of dozens of officials for defense and foreign policy jobs.

Administration officials say that Mr. Carbaugh, Sen. Helms and 13 other conservative senators lobbied against the appointment of Thomas O. Enders as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Mr. Enders, who served as assistant secretary of state for economic affairs under Mr. Kissinger, was finally nominated by the White House on Wednesday.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for Africa, was forced to make his just-concluded trip to Africa as an unconfirmed official. The reason, according to an aide of Sen. Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee, was that Mr. Carbaugh demanded that an extra day of hearings be held on the nomination before a vote was taken.

'Humble Servant'

Mr. Carbaugh accepts neither credit nor blame for his lobbying efforts. "I'm intensely loyal to my boss," he said. "I'm his humble servant."

Mr. Carbaugh said that his efforts to "raise questions about cer-

tain nominations" and to promote candidates "loyal to President Reagan and the Republican Party platform" have been made on Sen. Helms' instructions.

The aide is well known in National Security Council circles for his hard-line positions on Central America. He is said to insist that the United States reverse what he terms the Carter administration's "dangerous flirtation" with leftist forces in El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Caribbean.

Mr. Carbaugh has long advocated what is perceived in the foreign policy community as a pro-South African tilt, and he has fiercely resisted efforts to resume arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There is agreement that Mr. Carbaugh has enjoyed considerable success. Many on his long list of politically influential enemies concede that he has persistence, flair, an affable manner and a sense of humor.

Frequent Trips

Mr. Carbaugh has a reputation for appreciating good food, classical music and bright red cars, of which he owns several. His way of life and frequent foreign trips are financed in part by four tax-exempt educational foundations that he helped to establish, including the Institute of American Relations.

Mr. Carbaugh initially sought to be helpful to the new administration and especially to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., to whom, officials say, he provided tips and information about questions he could expect from committee members during his Senate confirmation hearings.

More recently, however, Mr. Carbaugh, like Sen. Helms, has publicly expressed concern that the conservative mandate won in the November election was in dan-



John E. Carbaugh

ger of being undermined by liberals.

After Mr. Reagan's election, Mr. Carbaugh served on the State Department transition team. He was known to have sought a high-ranking job in the administration and was said to be disappointed when the position he was offered was ambassador to Paraguay. After rejecting the job, he told friends, "I have more power where I am now."

Sen. Helms says of his aide: "John is an exceedingly fine young man, and we have a good relationship. Every now and then I have to rein him in a bit, but I'd rather have someone creative and an activist on my staff than someone who sits around waiting for instructions. He has some influence, and he makes life tough for some people. But I'm proud of him for it. That's part of the game."

New Orleans Chosen For '84 World's Fair

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Bureau of International Expositions has given its unanimous final approval for New Orleans to host the 1984 World's Fair. It will be the city's first such exposition in a century.

The decision was made Wednesday after President Reagan gave his formal endorsement. He had received assurances from the organizers that they would have \$37.5 million in support pledges by May 15; \$31 million in guarantees have been made.

In an attempt to avoid a controversy that could split the Senate's Republican majority, the White House and Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, had delayed the start of confirmation hearings in the hope that Sen. Helms would drop his objections.

But committee sources said the Republican leadership, responding to White House appeals, decided to move forward because further delay could undermine the conduct of foreign policy in key areas. Sen. Helms was said to be annoyed by the opening of the confirmation hearings for Mr. Rashish on Tuesday while he was in North Carolina.

Kennedy Adviser

A Helms aide said the major objection to the White House appointments was that the persons named had not been politically committed to the election of Mr. Reagan or, in the case of Mr. Rashish, had worked for Democratic governments. Mr. Rashish, a trade consultant and former economics professor, worked on President John F. Kennedy's White House staff as an adviser on international trade policy.

Sen. Helms' choice for undersecretary for economic affairs was believed to be retired Adm. Thomas C. Moorer, former chairman of the

Reagan Challenges Helms on Nominees

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has challenged the opposition of Sen. Jesse Helms to key State Department appointments by nominating Thomas O. Enders, a career diplomat, as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Sen. Helms had told the White House that he would oppose Mr. Enders, who is an economic specialist with no Latin American experience. The North Carolina Republican proposed as his candidate for the job Louis Tamba, a professor at Arizona State University who has worked as a contractor in Latin America.

The White House also announced Wednesday the nomination of Eugene V. Rostow, a former diplomat who is a law professor at Yale University, as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Rostow's selection passed over the candidate favored by conservative Republicans, Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowny, who was the representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the SALT-2 negotiations. He resigned from the Army in protest against the treaty's terms after President Jimmy Carter signed it.

Hearings Begin

Mr. Rostow, who is active in American Jewish political groups, was undersecretary of state for political affairs in the Johnson administration, in which he was considered a "hawk" on involvement in Vietnam.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee began hearings Tuesday on a list of State Department nominees. Legislative aides said Sen. Helms was opposed to some of the key appointees, including

Myer Rashish as undersecretary for economic affairs, Chester A. Crocker as assistant secretary for African affairs, and John Holdridge as assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

In an attempt to avoid a controversy that could split the Senate's Republican majority, the White House and Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, had delayed the start of confirmation hearings in the hope that Sen. Helms would drop his objections.

But committee sources said the Republican leadership, responding to White House appeals, decided to move forward because further delay could undermine the conduct of foreign policy in key areas. Sen. Helms was said to be annoyed by the opening of the confirmation hearings for Mr. Rashish on Tuesday while he was in North Carolina.

Kennedy Adviser

A Helms aide said the major objection to the White House appointments was that the persons named had not been politically committed to the election of Mr. Reagan or, in the case of Mr. Rashish, had worked for Democratic governments. Mr. Rashish, a trade consultant and former economics professor, worked on President John F. Kennedy's White House staff as an adviser on international trade policy.

Sen. Helms' choice for undersecretary for economic affairs was believed to be retired Adm. Thomas C. Moorer, former chairman of the

Joint Chiefs of Staff, who has been active in conservative groups that have campaigned for increased defense spending and opposed the Panama Canal treaties and SALT-2.

Sen. Helms has not proposed a candidate for the post of assistant secretary for African affairs, but he opposes confirmation of Mr. Crocker, an academic specialist in Africa who was conferring with European leaders this week after an 11-country tour of Africa. Sen. Helms has worked to improve South Africa's access to Congress and strongly opposes the present Angolan government.

For assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Sen. Helms has suggested Gaston Sigur, chairman of the Sino-Japanese Institute of George Washington University.

Senate sources said there was no prospect that Sen. Helms could win more than two or three votes in the committee. Moderate Republicans and the Democratic minority are counted on to back the White House appointments.

Gavin Answers Helms

WASHINGTON (WP) — John Gavin, an actor perhaps best known in Mexico as the star of a long-running Bacardi rum commercial, went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday to defend his appointment by Mr. Reagan as ambassador to Mexico.

Fending off a question from Sen. Helms about Marxist influence in Mexico, Mr. Gavin said: "I believe, on balance, that we need not fear for the security of the Mexican republic."

U.S. Doctors Operate on Fetus' Brain

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Doctors using a hollow needle drew off excess spinal fluid from the brain cavity of a 25-week-old fetus in what was believed to be the first brain surgery on a child before birth, a medical journal reported Thursday.

The 20-minute operation was performed six times at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston over nine weeks to draw off more than a quart of fluid after ultrasonograms — sound X-rays — showed that the unborn child had early signs of neonatal hydrocephalus, an excess of fluid that can compress and damage the brain.

Dr. Frederic Frigoletti, the hospital's chief of maternal-fetal medicine, and Dr. Jason Birch, director of obstetrical ultrasound at the hospital, said that their "success in reducing the hydrocephalus with this procedure in one patient suggests that it may be useful in similar fetal intracranial disorders."

The baby who underwent the surgery, described in the current New England Journal of Medicine, was delivered two weeks prematurely by cesarean section and has some mental retardation.

U.S. Senator, in Bribery Case Testimony Denies Using Influence for His Own Gain

By Joseph P. Fried
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. took the witness stand at his trial on bribery charges and denied ever having sought to influence a federal agency for his own profit.

His lawyer, George J. Koelzer, asked the 61-year-old New Jersey Democrat on Wednesday: "Have you ever, ever, ever attempted to influence a decision of the federal government for your own personal gain?"

"I certainly have not," Sen. Williams replied. "In any instance, at any time in your life, for your own personal gain?"

"No," the witness said.

Sen. Williams, who has served in the Senate for 22 years and is one of its more influential members, was indicted in the government's so-called Abscam investigation of political corruption. He is accused of having used his position to obtain federal contracts to buy the output of a Virginia titanium mine and processing plant in which he allegedly had a concealed 18-percent interest.

He is also accused of having promised an "Arab sheikh" entry into the United States. The

"sheikh" was actually an undercover FBI agent posing as an Arab involved in the mining deal. As part of the alleged scheme, the sheikh was to lend the mining venture \$100 million.

Sen. Williams and his co-defendant, Alexander Feinberg, a New Jersey lawyer who is a close associate of the senator, have denied the charges. They say they thought they were involved in a legitimate business deal but were fooled and manipulated by the federal agents into saying seemingly incriminating things while their conversations were being secretly recorded.

It was this version of events that the defense lawyer began eliciting from Sen. Williams.

A prime topic of speculation in the U.S. Courthouse in Brooklyn had been whether Sen. Williams would testify. Through the first month or so of the trial, Mr. Koelzer refused to say whether he would put his client on the stand, a move that would expose him to cross-examination by the prosecution.

Mr. Feinberg had just spent two days on the stand, often in heated exchanges with the chief prosecutor, Thomas P. Puccio. But Sen. Williams did not have to contend

Alaskan Oil May Go Into U.S. Reserve

Options Considered To Build Stockpile

By Robert D. Heistyk
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Energy Secretary James B. Edwards has said that the administration will decide soon on a combination of options, including the use of amounts of Alaska's oil, to fill the nation's strategic petroleum reserve.

The sale of some kind of oil bond would also be considered to supplement direct Treasury appropriations for the reserve, Edwards told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee Wednesday.

Meanwhile, several private specialists appeared before the Energy Committee to warn of a fall in various financing plans after the Senate Budget Committee approved on Wednesday the administration's \$3.2-billion 1982 budget request for the reserve.

The reserve, said Philip B. vice president for finance of the Oil of California, is a major security effort and should be accordingly. "Dismissing the idea of an item does not change its value — it only changes control — and responsibility — don't treat defense programs as a way, nor should this program be handled that way."

The reserve, housed in domes along the Gulf Coast, contains 130 million barrels of crude, enough to replace three to four weeks worth of oil imports at current prices. It is far below the 750-million-gallon established by the 1976 law setting up the reserve, though the fill rate has picked up markedly in recent months.

An Energy Department spokesman said Wednesday that the rate last week was 550,000 barrels a day and the current rate, which "may be increased," has reached 202,000 barrels a day.

Agreement Seen
Mr. Edwards has been increasingly drawn recently to the idea of obtaining oil that takes as royalties from production in the state.

An aide to Sen. Frank Lautenberg, an Alaska Republican, has pressed this idea, said Edwards had perhaps 30,000 barrels of uncommitted royalty oil could be used. Alaskan oil is understood to have arrived in Washington to discuss with Edwards and White House officials a possible agreement, could involve either the lease of state oil or sales that would be made under provision deferred payment.

"I think there are going to be discussions this week," said a Energy Department aide. As for oil bonds, which Edwards suggested would be part of the plan, the chief of Standard Oil of N.J. said he doubted that they were sufficiently attractive to investors.

Under a bill introduced by Phil Gramm, a Texas Democrat, the buyers of such certificates would buy a barrel of oil into the reserve and would be paid back after 10 years or when the oil was drawn down.

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Japan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Korea (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Libya (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Malaysia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Netherlands (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Norway (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
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Floods Ease in Somalia
MOGADISHU — Floods in central Somalia province receded slightly after 48 hours, United officials said Thursday.

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Alaska

May Go Shifts in Power Submerge Portugal's Rule in Macao

By Henry Kamnit
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The gently peeling pastel of the 17th and 18th-century houses of Macao, Portugal's last remaining colony, symbolize the waning of European rule over this small piece of China on the Canton-River estuary from Hong Kong.

Portuguese officials make no pretense of the Cultural Revolution, Chinese residents made plain their power to dominate Macao. But they contented themselves with humiliating the colonial authorities by incorporating the territory into the mainland and since then the Lisbon government has informally made known its readiness to depart.

In Peking, which officially regards the enclave on its coast as Chinese territory, continues to reassure Portugal's representatives that it has no immediate interest in changing the situation. Portuguese officials believe that Peking's vital interest in maintaining Hong Kong as an essential window for economic links with the West causes it to leave Macao untouched to reassure Hong Kong about its own future.

Peking's Shadowy Men

Portuguese officials speculate ruefully over who the real political ruler of Macao is. They do not know whether it is the owner of the Macao affiliate of the Bank of China or the Peking-dominated trading company or their "advisers," shadowy men sent here from Peking. Possibly, they suspect, it is none of them.

But the officials say that these are the people with whom the colonial authorities discuss everything of importance and from whom they receive unofficial word of whether their projects have been approved or what alterations need to be made.

Portuguese officials said they were hard put to define their government's attitude on the masquerade of power in Macao, whose population, estimated at more than 350,000, is growing rapidly with a yearly

Boom Rolls On

The Hotel Lisboa, a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week gambling casino for Hong Kong's medium-to-high rollers, which looks like a grotesque cross between a wedding cake and a Chinese temple, will

soon be joined by 11 more hotels now under construction in Macao and on two tiny offshore islands.

The attraction for the prospective hotel guests, according to tourism officials, is to have a two-or-three-day respite in Macao from Hong Kong's unrelenting commercialism.

The Pacific Area Travel Association sent a group last year to study ways to preserve Macao's historic heritage as its principal tourist magnet. But between the study and the presentation of the group's report this month, much more of that heritage had been wrecked and more was menaced.

"We are not a practical people," a senior Portuguese official commented. And the Rev. Manuel Teixeira, a Roman Catholic priest who is the colony's historian, lamented in an article in the current issue of Macao Travel Talk, a government monthly: "Another two historic buildings in Macao have been demolished by a destructive typhoon called progress, fanned by the vandals of commercialism."

Options To Build

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Shifts in Power Submerge Portugal's Rule in Macao

By Henry Kamnit
New York Times Service

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Election Approaches, Giscard Hopes Frenchmen Believe They Have It Good

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — The black ink of the French presidential election, which is scheduled for June 3, is already being written. The candidates are already being named, and the French people are already beginning to choose their favorite. The election is being held in a country where the president is elected for a five-year term, and the incumbent, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is running for re-election.

Giscard d'Estaing is a 60-year-old man with a long career in politics. He was elected president in 1974, and has since then been a popular figure. He is a member of the Gaullist party, and has been a strong supporter of the Gaullist cause. He is a man of many talents, and has been a successful businessman, a politician, and a writer.

His opponent, François Mitterrand, is a 65-year-old man with a long career in politics. He was elected president in 1981, and has since then been a popular figure. He is a member of the Socialist party, and has been a strong supporter of the Socialist cause. He is a man of many talents, and has been a successful businessman, a politician, and a writer.

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Acquittal in Reichstag Fire Is Reversed

BERLIN — The highest court in West Berlin has reversed an earlier decision that posthumously acquitted Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutchman, of involvement in the 1933 burning of the Reichstag.

The fire was used by the Hitler government, which had just come to power, as a pretext to crack down on his political enemies and set the stage for establishment of the Nazi dictatorship.

The West Berlin court's ruling on Wednesday asserted that there was no legal basis for the acquittal by a lower court last December. Mr. van der Lubbe, who said he was a Communist, was convicted of arson and was executed in 1934.

In 1967, a West Berlin court reduced the sentence to eight years' imprisonment. In its action

Case Tests for His Own

with prosecutor attorney John J. Edgar, who is now a judge in the federal court in New York. The case is being heard in the federal court in New York, and is being heard by Judge John J. Edgar, who is now a judge in the federal court in New York.

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Avis Bohlen Dies; Widow Of U.S. Expert on Russia

WASHINGTON — Avis Thayer Bohlen, 68, who had been treated for cancer, died Wednesday. She was the widow of Charles E. Bohlen, a U.S. diplomat who died in 1974.

Avis Thayer, born in Villanova, Pa., went to Moscow in 1934 to study structure in the old part of the city called Spassko House.

The family spent the war in Washington, where Mr. Bohlen's rare knowledge of Soviet affairs brought him into the inner councils of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Mr. Bohlen served as ambassador to Moscow from 1953 to 1957, to the Philippines from 1957 to 1959 and to France from 1962 to 1968, retiring in 1969 as deputy undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Joseph Pla
BARCELONA (UPI) — Josep Pla, 87, a leading figure in Catalan letters and one of Spain's most prolific writers, died Thursday, his family said. His collected works in 29 volumes span six decades.

Edward Sauter
NYACK, N.Y. (AP) — Edward Sauter, 66, who with Bill Finegan organized the Sauter-Finegan orchestra of the 1950s, died Tuesday. In the 1930s and 1940s, Mr. Sauter was a composer-arranger for Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey, Woody Herman and Glenn Miller.

Builders Shot in Naples

NAPLES — Three builders were wounded, two of them seriously, outside a Naples construction site Thursday when gunmen fired at them from a passing car. Police said the action was apparently part of a struggle for control of Naples' real estate activities.

Whether it will damage him remains to be seen. There are still a great many people in France who will turn out to hear him. And a number of his campaign themes seem to have genuine appeal.

Before his bigger meetings begin, there is a slide show full of booming sound effects and grim commentary, showing the various extreme disasters of our time — terrorism, refugees, hunger, war. This is followed by a lecture in French. The French electorate will be faced with a version of the basic political question: Are things better than they might be or worse than they should be? Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's advisers, who look worried but still talk confidently, are banking on the first. Or, as one of them put it, giving once again the classic explanation why French voters ultimately lean to the right: "The French exercise their hopes during campaigns, but they vote their fears on election day."

Little Red Riding Hood

to Marianne, the cartoonist's symbol for France. "And then the nine wolves appeared..." the caption said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has recently begun to suggest that the criticism of his record by his opponents is really an attack on France. When they talk about unemployment, about industry in trouble, about abuses of liberty, he argues, they are saying that France is idle, inefficient, despotic.

In Cold Type
This is an argument that can rouse an audience, as it did last week in Marseilles, but can look odd the next day in cold type. In the very coldest kind of type, some editorialists pointed out that he might as well have gone all the way and used Louis XIV's "L'Etat, c'est moi" — "I am the state."

At Lorient he stressed another theme that he began to raise a few days ago. "Where else, in what other republic," he asked, "would you find the president going from place to place, from meeting to meeting, to ask for the vote? Where else would you find him taking turns on the radio and television with nine other candidates, and even submitting to a draw for the order of appearing, and coming out in fourth or fifth position?"

The question was, like his other themes, aimed at countering the leading attacks of his opponents. In this case, it was an effort to meet the charge that he has taken unfair advantage of his office to dominate the campaign. Like some of his other efforts, it ran the risk of being ridiculed for overstatement. Already it is being pointed out that campaigning is not an exclusively Giscardian invention.

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No Nuclear Fuel for India

The complexities of foreign policy sometimes produce the weirdest contradictions. Take the case of the United States selling uranium to India to fuel its Tarapur reactor. Such sales, which were provided for in a 1963 agreement between the two countries, are now illegal under the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. Yet Jimmy Carter, whose principal foreign policy objective as president was to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, pushed through a sale of 38 tons of atomic fuel last year for geopolitical reasons. Now, Ronald Reagan, who does not fully share Mr. Carter's concern about nuclear proliferation, has told India that the United States will not sell it any more uranium.

Mr. Reagan's decision has nothing to do with his view of geopolitics, which in this case is probably much the same as Mr. Carter's was when he made the difficult choice to go ahead with the sale. It has to do with the practical problem of getting Congress to revise the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act so that more fuel can be legally sold to the Indians, who continue to refuse to accept full safeguards on all of their atomic installations as mandated by the act. The Senate passed the Carter sale by only two votes at a time when there was still some ambiguity about whether it might be legal. That is no longer the case. Besides, the administration already faces enough trouble in Congress with major opposition to the sale of AWACS command and control planes to Saudi Arabia, a possible fight over a major economic and military aid program for Pakistan and developing trouble for aspects of the president's economic program.

Together with the aid program for Pakistan and efforts to build up U.S. naval and air forces in the Indian Ocean, the refusal to sell nuclear fuel, despite Mr. Reagan's good intentions, will poison U.S.-Indian relations. That is not what the administration wants to do. Although there is little hope that the United States can coax India into a "strategic consensus" with its long-time enemy Pakistan against its friend, the Soviet Union, there is no desire in Washington to alienate India, the largest and strongest country in southwest Asia. Yet that is what inevitably will happen. Furthermore, India will feel free to sell the spent fuel from Tarapur for reprocessing into plutonium, which is used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

But having said all that, it is good that President Reagan is constrained from selling uranium to India. President Carter was right about the dangers of nuclear proliferation and wrong about selling the uranium last year. President Reagan is wrong about the dangers of proliferation and right to end uranium sales, for whatever reason. Foreign-policy decisions are frequently complex and there are no unbreakable rules, but there are certain overarching considerations. In this instance, the precedent of scrapping the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act would have grave implications in countries like Pakistan, Iraq, Argentina and South Africa, all of which either have or are close to having the capacity to build a bomb. That is more important than risking a period of prickly relations with India.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Formula for Trouble

The proposal being made in the World Health Organization that member governments restrict the marketing of infant formula, to encourage breast-feeding, is a tough one for the United States and especially for the Reagan administration. The proposed code, sanctioning interference in the domestic marketplace to restrict the promotion of a legal product, cuts across the grain of a free-enterprise society and of an administration with a strong anti-regulation bent and — if the truth be told — of a newspaper that lives off advertising. That some part of the anti-formula effort arises from ideological antagonism to multinational corporations makes support of the code even more distasteful. It is understandable why the Reagan administration, inheriting a pro-code position, is contemplating a revision of American policy.

It is important, however, to grasp what is behind the anti-formula campaign, which is worldwide. Some part of it unquestionably does arise from political quarters unfriendly to multinationals and to Western capitalism. As it happens, this part has been extensively publicized in the United States, most recently in connection with the appointment to a State Department post of Ernest Lefevre, who, as a private citizen, vigorously joined that battle. He says, by the way, he is not taking part in current government deliberations on the WHO code.

The anti-formula campaign remains in essence a health issue. Study after study shows that infant formula, in the imperfect and unsanitary conditions commonly found in the Third World, is bad for babies' health. Formula requires clean water, or the means to sterilize water and bottles or to refrigerate the mixed formula, the money to buy enough formula so as not to have to overdilute it, and the information and training to manage

the formula process. Breast-feeding, by contrast, works for all but a small percentage of women, even the undernourished. Typically, a malnourished woman would not have the money to buy formula anyway. Cow's milk is often a superior substitute. That is why experts would keep formula available but would expect it to be used by particular groups of women. Medical testimony puts the number of children's lives that could be saved each year by a return to breast-feeding at a million and upward.

Third World health professionals deplore the trend away from breast-feeding, but often they cannot counter commercial pressures. Students of American tobacco know the problem. Those professionals and their political allies are in effect trying to make an end run. They would not try to ban the export or sale of formula, but they would use the international network to apply moral pressure on the marketing activities — advertising, free samples, women in nurse-like dress peddling door to door, etc. — of the foreign formula companies. For, though changing life styles doubtless tell, marketing has been shown to help move women off breast-feeding. Switzerland's Nestle is the leader in this \$2 billion-a-year global business. Sales by American firms — Abbott Ross Labs, Bristol Myers Mead Johnson and American Home Products Wyeth Labs — are put in the scores of millions of dollars.

The U.S. administration is being compelled to balance its strongly felt ideology and the clearly expressed interests of a business constituency against the dimly perceived health needs of foreign countries, many of which are not particularly sympathetic to some of the administration's other policies. But can it do anything but go with the babies?

THE WASHINGTON POST

What Reagan Compromise?

The president meant what he said when he got out of the hospital: No, he has not made any deals to compromise his economic program, and he has no plan to do so.

Mr. Reagan has provided a case in point by endorsing a so-called Democratic alternative to his budget plan. Lobbying for his program, he telephoned Rep. Eugene Atkinson, a conservative Pennsylvania Democrat who was appearing on a radio show when the call came through. Mr. Reagan praised the legislator's support for a plan put forward by conservative House Democrats, which Rep. Atkinson characterizes as a compromise.

Some compromise. The proposal in question would give President Reagan 105 percent of what he wants from Congress. It does not move toward the opposition plan, backed by the House Budget Committee and the Democratic leadership, but in the other direction. The choice for Congress next week, when the budget resolution comes to the floor, will be the same as before: between an administration approach with unnecessarily cruel cutbacks in social programs and an alternative that holds down spending more judiciously.

The "compromise" proposal Mr. Reagan

endorses differs from the administration's original budget plan in only one important respect: The conservative Democrats would cut \$6 billion more from spending next year, reducing the expected deficit by an equal amount.

By supporting this alternate plan, the White House may well hope to divide the Democrats, who still control the House. There is an appealing target — the 40 or so conservatives on the Democratic side of the aisle, known as the Boll Weevils because of their heavy representation from the South. They share much of the president's passion for cutting social programs and expanding the defense budget.

Indeed, the authors of the "compromise," Reps. Phil Gramm of Texas, the Budget Committee's most conservative Democrat, and Delbert Latta, an Ohio Republican, worked with Budget Director Stockman to put the plan together.

It's no secret that Sun Belt politicians are hostile to social spending. But neither should anyone think that something called a bipartisan agreement means any real negotiating has yet gone on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 24, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — Amid all the talk of the earthquake calamity, one sentiment is voiced by all, a sentiment of rejoicing that the loss of life, 277 persons, is not so large as first thought. Where the debris has cooled, not a stone is being left unturned. The most urgent sanitary work at the moment is the disposal of the dead. Chinese and Japanese refugees have been compelled to join the burial gangs. Insurance adjusters on the ground estimate the property loss at not less than \$300 million, but no adjuster places the total to be paid at more than 75 percent of the entire insurance loss. The immediate future of the city depends largely upon the question whether all the companies will be able to pay.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1931

MADRID — The elections for the constituent Cortes that will draw up a scheme of government for the new Spanish Republic will be held June 21, the cabinet decided today. The voting age, which in the recent municipal elections was 28, will be brought down to 23. At the last general elections it was 25. Agitation is beginning for votes for women, but this election will be on a male-suffrage basis. The various factions will begin immediately to place their aims before the people. The chief parties will be the Socialists, the Communists, the Monarchists, the Separatists and the Federalists. With the exception of the Separatists, the program of the several Republican parties is still rather sketchy.



'It's a Middle East Dish They Told Me Would Be Something Special.'

Missiles and Arms Limitation

By William Pfaff

PARIS — What may be the most important NATO meeting in a decade opens May 4 in Rome, when the foreign ministers of the allied countries gather. It will be the first serious confrontation of the allies with the new Reagan administration, and trouble is to be expected.

The trouble will come over what the Europeans see as a question of American good faith in pursuing arms limitation agreements with Russia. It is the same question which Washington sees as Europe's supposedly growing "nuclear disarmament" sentiment.

The tension between European ideas and American goes back to the agreement made in 1979 by several of the principal European members of NATO to allow 75 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles to be installed on their territory, beginning in 1983. This was a decision taken in reaction to the Soviet deployment in Eastern Europe of medium-range SS-20 missiles.

Strategic Balance

The Russians claimed that their action was merely a modernization of their existing tactical deployment and had nothing to do with the strategic balance between East and West. Their missiles, they said, are not strategic missiles because they cannot reach the United States. The Western countries replied that while those missiles may not be able to reach Detroit or Washington, they assuredly can reach London, Bonn, Rome and Paris.

Within the alliance, however, a bargain was implicitly struck between the allies and Washington over the new American missiles deployment. It was that the United States would, first of all, accept the SALT-2 treaty on strategic arms limitation. But the Senate has refused to do this. It voted to reject that treaty in the last months of the Carter administration, and the new and much more conservative Senate elected last November is hardly disposed to reverse that decision.

Reagan Mood

The second part of the agreement was that the United States would conduct new negotiations with the Soviet Union on this matter of theater missile deployment in Europe. The hope was to get mutual restrictions before the new American weapons began to go into service. The new U.S. deployment was supposed to be the threat, the stick; a carrot was also

to have been offered Moscow before 1983.

The Reagan administration is not, however, in a mood to offer anything to the Russians. Washington declines to talk with Moscow about arms limitation until the Central American situation has improved, and until Soviet policy on other disputed matters is more conciliatory than it is now.

Given its intellectual premises, and its conservative mandate in last year's election, the administration's stand is comprehensible in domestic terms. Hostile to the kind of arms agreements already accepted by previous administrations — which it sees as having permitted the Soviet Union to overtake the United States and obtain strategic parity, or better — the new administration does not want any new arms limits until the U.S. disadvantage has been redressed. They will talk with Moscow in their own time, on their own terms.

The new administration believes in "linkage." If the Soviet Union wants to make trouble for the West in the Horn of Africa, or to support Col. Qaddafi while he does the same in sub-Saharan Africa, then Moscow must not be surprised if the United States makes difficulty for the Soviet Union on other matters, including strategic and tactical arms talks.

But the Western Europeans regard the European nuclear deployment as a purely tactical matter, one, and not a private affair in some strategic Great Game between Moscow and Washington. They also have yet to be convinced that they want the Reagan administration to play their stake in this Great Game.

Something Odd

Viewed from Mr. Reagan's Washington, there seems something odd about Europe's reluctance to follow the U.S. lead on this matter. The United States is asking Europeans to accept missiles which are intended to defend European cities, not American ones. There is, accordingly, a temptation to tell the Dutch, the Danes, even the West German Social Democrats and the British Labor Party, all of them hostile to the missiles, that if they don't want U.S. help, they should now on look after their own defense

against the Soviet Union. There are some people in Washington today, in this new administration, who are ready to do just that.

But the pleasures of pique are ephemeral, and Washington has contributed to the creation of the problem. The matter is a serious one of military stability overall, as well as of alliance solidarity. So long as Washington has not kept the American part of the bargain struck in 1979 with the Europeans, promising a new effort on arms limitation, it has not earned the right to be angry with the Europeans. That may come later. It probably will come later. First, promises have to be kept.

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Bring Back the Battleships

By Robert J. Murray

WASHINGTON — The Navy proposes to bring back battleships. There are four in mothballs that have been little used and are in good condition — Iowa, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Missouri. The Navy plans to modernize these four "low-class" ships for the active fleet, and President Reagan has included money for the first two in his 1981 and 1982 budgets.

Critics, sensing the red meat of another wasteful military scheme, are circling for the kill. They argue that battleships are too old, too vulnerable in a high-technology world and require too many men in an already undermanned Navy. Mostly, they argue that resuscitating the battleships is a futile attempt to resurrect a long-gone past, a plan drawn up by heavily barnacled admirals rising from the primordial ooze.

The critics are wrong. The war-fighting role of the surface Navy is to project power against sea and land targets, while defending itself from sea and air attack. The aircraft carrier is now the principal element of naval power projection, while other ships support and protect the carriers. But the advance of technology will make it possible for the carrier to be supplemented by surface and submarine forces in its power projection role, due mainly to the development of accurate long-range missiles that can be launched from surface ships and submarines and travel up to 1,000 miles to their target, a role heretofore reserved for aircraft.

The battleship, because of its large size and excellent sea-keeping characteristics, has the potential for carrying many more of these long-range missiles than any other ship in the fleet. Rather than being the last stand against modernity by nautical Colonel Blimps, the battleship is returning because the new technology of Cruise missiles — technology that bids to revolutionize naval warfare in the closing decades of this century — opens up a new role for the battleship. Armed with Tomahawk long-range land-attack missiles, 16-inch guns and modern air defense

weapons, the battleship will be formidable, able to operate either in tandem with carriers or as the major ship in a surface task force. Looking ahead, it could carry vertical-launched aircraft for over-the-horizon targeting. If approved by Congress, the battleship will be a powerful, flexible addition to the fleet and an important source of gunfire and missile support for Marine or Army forces.

There are other, technical reasons for using the battleships rather than simply building new ships.

First, it is less costly. Fitting out a modernized battleship will cost no more and enter the fleet sooner than building a new destroyer, and will provide substantially more offensive capability in the bargain. Second, the battleships have much unused life. Although built in the 1940s, they have been in service, on average, only 10 years. It is reasonable to expect an additional 15 to 20 years of active life from each ship. Why not, then, make use of a ship we have already in hand?

Least Vulnerable

Third, battleships will be among the least vulnerable ships in the Navy because of their tremendously strong armored hulls (stronger than any ship built today). It is true that surface ships are made more vulnerable by the advances in missile and sensor technology; still, it is illusory to suggest, as some have done, that major warships are easy prey for modern missiles and satellite targeting.

Locating and tracking a mobile target, such as a battleship, and then destroying it before you are yourself detected and destroyed, is no easy task. It cannot rightly be described as the inevitable result of modern technology. Not yet, at least. Moreover, the modernized battleship has no less an advantage than a prospective enemy in terms of missiles and sensors; who is pursuer, and who pursued, cannot be decided in the abstract.

Manning ships is a problem for the Navy. Finding and keeping sailors in sufficient numbers will

be migrants from the south and poor Palestinians, all of whom were spectators to the drama and to the glitter of Beirut. No one who quite mattered went to these slums, and we definitely never took our foreign guests there. Then the entire edifice began to crumble.

The hitherto quiescent shantytowns became breeding grounds for revolution. The country was suddenly claimed by its passions. The identification cards that specified not only religion but also particular sects became the final arbiter as the Lebanese took to tearing the country apart.

Outsiders were more than willing to "help." Israeli raids leveled whole villages and communities. These places, the Israelis said, had been "infested" with terrorists. Syrians and Egyptians fought their duels in Lebanon. So did Iraqis and Syrians. Libyans and Egyptians. Syria was drawn there by the usual mix of fears and ambitions and fear that Lebanon's chaos would spill into Syria, and then a desire to control Lebanon and pose as the guardian of the Palestinians. For Syria this has been and remains a quagmire with no conceivable end in sight.

No one has quite figured out how this strange war works. But somehow a poor country whose economy has ground to a halt continues to function. Snipers and militias are paid and paid rather well. No one bothers to count the cease-fires anymore.

The Lebanese continue to die for wretched plots of land that no longer matter. One chunk of Lebanese territory is an Israeli protectorate; another is under the control of the Syrians; yet another serves as the base of a potential Christian state. The once-elegant city of Beirut has been divided into Christian and Moslem sections. The identification cards still record religion and sect. And the social columns are full of the usual gossip and the usual faces. As always, everybody looks so remarkably elegant, so remarkably civilized.

Outside armies will continue to come and go as they please: some to "pacify" guerrillas, others to maintain their own kind of order.

In Lebanon we have seen what the Lebanese have done to themselves. But in its own way Lebanon holds up a mirror. In it we can see the follies of outsiders and the impotence of us all.

Fouad Ajami, associate professor and director of Middle East studies at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Theater in Paris

Div.	In	3 Yr. P/E	100	High	Low	Quot.	Clos.
AutoGn		13	403	59%	57%	58 1/2	+1 3/4
Daier		139	15%	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1 3/4
Daier		20	47	65%	64 1/2	65	+1 3/4
Daier	5	4 1/2	42	13	12 1/2	13	+1 3/4
Daier	5	3 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+1 3/4
Daier	1.2	14	95	13	12 1/2	13	+1 3/4
Daier	1.2	4 1/2	38	44	43 1/2	44	+1 3/4
Daier	1.52	12	7	215	111	111 1/2	+1 3/4
Daier	1.60	2 1/2	185	759%	74 1/2	74 1/2	+1 3/4
Daier		14	182	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1 3/4

Species	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EsKed	2.0	2.4	12	1695	83	82	82	82
Entom	1.72	4.4	9	187	39	37	37	37
EnChin	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28	2.2	4.4	631	36	36	36	36
EnChinJr	.52	2.4	3	61	14%	15%	15%	15%
EsKedJr	1.28							

Material	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387</
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	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skewness	Kurtosis	Shapiro-Wilk	Normality
Age	35.45	10.15	18	65	0.05	-0.10	0.98	0.99
Gender	1.50	0.50	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Marital Status	2.15	0.35	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Education	12.50	1.50	9	16	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Occupation	1.80	0.40	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Income	1.50	0.50	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Health	1.50	0.50	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Stress	2.50	0.50	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Life Satisfaction	3.50	0.50	1	4	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Work-Life Balance	2.50	0.50	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Family Support	2.00	0.50	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Community Involvement	1.50	0.50	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Personal Growth	2.50	0.50	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
Overall Well-being	2.50	0.50	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 8)

By Rebecca Brice

and after it is carved, he said; its color and texture and hardness vary from day to day, year to year.

"Take elm, now," he said. "Most people think oak is the hardest wood, but after a year elm is so hard you're likely to break a gouge on it." He gestured to an elm tableau called "Mise Fire" ("I Am Ireland"), a reddish block of wood about a foot square carved with swirling lines into a scene of animals and Celtic heroes.

"That was about at the end of its time. I had to follow the grain

its time. I had to follow the grain of it." Quirke said of the chunk of elm. He indicated another carving, a 10-inch seated figurine in horse chestnut of Finn's son, Oisín the bard, who spent 300 years in the fairy realm before returning to Ire-

Against the Grain

"I'm quite pleased with that one," Quirke said. "I got the wood to do what I wanted it to do." He

said he knows very little about art or about the technicalities of wood carving and he almost never carves with the grain. It seems to be a point of pride with him to fight the wood, unlike most carvers — to

stubbornly wrest out of it not what is in the wood but what is in his own head.

He carved Oisín's friend Patrick in sycamore. The rather paganish figure holds the old god Crom Cruach, the Crooked Lord, vanquished.

Quirke said he sees Patrick as a succession of early church fathers, but he speaks of them in the singular. The man or men who drove out of Ireland not making but the

Like many modern commentators on Ireland's patron saint, Quirke said he does not think there ever were any snakes in Ireland.

He believes that what Patrick drove out was the phallic serpent element of the old religion.

"You might say Patrick castrated the old ways," he said. "That's why they think now that the old religion was matriarchal. All that's

left in people's memories is the female part, and a few bitch goddesses like her" — this with a gesture toward a figure of the warrior queen, Maew, whose supposed burial place beneath a cairn on the hill called Knocknarea can

"They don't make saints like him these days," Quirke said as he wrapped the Patrick figurine in butcher's paper and tied it with string. "He wasn't afraid to talk back to God."

Arts Agenda

Queen Elizabeth II, joined by the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy, the soprano Sheila Arnsperg, violist Kenneth Essex, the Gabrieli String Quartet, the Yackwell Wind Quintet, and the composer Richard Rodney Bennett, who will play the piano part of his *Ben Sinbad* and his arrangements of songs by Jerome Kern. The concert is a benefit for

BRUSSELS — Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, who was a noted interpreter of the Morschell in Struss' "Der Rosenkavalier," will stage the opera at the Theatre de la Monnaie. Elisabeth Soderstrom will sing the Morschell.

with Ute Treloar-Barthowit as Octaviana, Marjette Kanner as Sophie and Siegfried Vogel as Baron Ochs. Reinhard Peters will conduct and Thierry Escofet is the designer for the production, which will be given May 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23.

* * *

PARIS — The Hungarian pianist Zoltan Kocsis will perform Beethoven's Sonatas and "Allegro Barocco," Grieg's Sonata (Opus 7) and Liszt paraphrases of Wagner in a series of one-hour concerts at the Theatre de la Ville April 28 to May 2 at 6:30 p.m.

APRIL 23, 1981 In French

APRIL 23, 1981

(b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT MYLENE OFFENSTADT I.H.T. PARIS 747-1245.

PARIS — The Hungarian pianist Zoltan Kocsis will perform Bartok's *Sonata* and "Allegro Barbaro," Grieg's *Sonata* (Opus 7) and last paraphrases of Wagner in a series of one-hour concerts at the Theatre de la Ville.

Figure 1.

		1980-81	CLOS.	HIGH-LOW	DATE	5	EARN PER SH.	SHRS.	
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LA REDOUTE.....	Mail order	586	- 414	605	592	- 571	12	3.8	44.23c - 41.73c - 49.79c	926	Percent of 1980: Consolidated net earnings of the group up by 27%.
(b) Tax credit not included.		c Consolidated.									
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Dunlop Holdings, Pirelli May Sever Most Ties

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings said Thursday that it had entered agreements that may lead to the dissolution of its relationship with Italy's Pirelli group. The two have agreed that each party's minority interests in most of the European operating activities of the other will be relinquished by June 1.

After that, Dunlop said, it and Pirelli intend to negotiate a second stage designed to transfer their remaining minority interests in the other's companies, which would mean the union was effectively dissolved. The parties hope to agree on terms to give effect to the plan by Dec. 31, but certain mutually advantageous activities will be continued jointly, Dunlop said.

GM Considers Selling Headquarters Building

NEW YORK — General Motors is considering selling the GM Building in New York, a spokesman said the company would expect to receive about \$500 million for the 50-story office building.

The company has retained Landauer Associates, a real estate consulting firm, to study the possibility of selling the building, GM said Wednesday that it would use funds from the sale to invest in new products and manufacturing facilities, and would maintain its headquarters at the building under a long-term lease.

Data Terminal Issues 12% Stake to Olivetti

MAYNARD, Mass. — Data Terminal Systems has signed a previously announced agreement under which Italy's Olivetti will make a \$10-million equity investment in the company.

The companies said Wednesday that Data Terminal issued 714,285 new shares, or about 12 percent of its stock, to Olivetti for \$14 each. Olivetti was issued an option to buy 224,369 more shares at that price during the next year, and Data Terminal shareholders will vote in June on issuing an option for 347,059 shares.

Digital Equipment Posts Gains in Quarter

MAYNARD, Mass. — Digital Equipment has reported increased sales and earnings for its third quarter, saying the improved results reflect a continuation of higher new orders over the last several quarters.

"Our traditional markets have remained strong... despite persistence of high inflation, high interest rates and other economic uncertainties," President Kenneth H. Olsen said Wednesday in a statement accompanying the report.

Nixdorf Seeks to Increase Authorized Capital

BONN — Nixdorf Computer will seek shareholder approval at its June annual meeting to create 30 million Deutsche marks (about \$13.7 million) of authorized capital available for issue up to June 12, 1986, a company spokesman said Thursday. He said authorization for approved but unissued capital of 15 million DM expires Nov. 21, 1982.

First Natural Gas Found in Southern Taiwan

TAIPEI — Chinese Petroleum has struck natural gas near Hainyung in southern Taiwan, a spokesman said Thursday. He said the discovery was the first of its kind in southern Taiwan. The new well yields about 26,000 cubic meters of natural gas a day, the spokesman said.

Royal Bank Accepts New Takeover Bid

Reuters

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd. said Thursday that it had accepted a revised takeover offer from Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. valuing Royal Bank ordinary shares at 213 pence and the total ordinary share capital at about \$491 million.

The offer appeared to be slightly lower than a bid announced earlier in the month by Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., which was considerably higher than Standard Chartered's original offer.

A joint statement said the new offer comprises one Standard Chartered share plus 225 pence nominal of floating rate subordinated notes dated 1991-93, plus 220 pence cash for every five Royal Bank ordinary shares.

The statement said Standard Chartered will offer 140 pence cash for each Royal Bank of Scotland 11 percent preference share, and 70 pence cash for each Royal Bank 5.5 percent preference share.

It said under the merger terms Royal Bank would continue as a separate entity registered in Scotland.

Share Tender

The Royal Bank's board will recommend the offer to shareholders and plan to tender their own shares to Standard Chartered, which at present holds no Royal Bank shares, the statement added.

The statement said the interest rate on the floating rate subordinated notes dated 1991-93 will be paid twice yearly at an annual rate of 0.5 percent over six-month Libor. Standard Chartered will redeem the notes at par in three equal instalments in 1991, 1992 and 1993.

Standard Chartered's initial bid, announced March 17, valued Royal Bank's shares at 148 pence each or about \$334 million in total.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank announced a counter bid April 7 that was worth about 221 pence a share or \$498 million.

1980 RESULTS

Standard Brands

Revenue \$3.02 billion
Profits \$104.4 million
Per Share \$3.65

Nabisco

Revenue \$2.57 billion
Profits \$127.8 million
Per Share \$3.96

U.S. Inflation Eased To 7.5% in March

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A leveling off of gasoline and oil prices helped bring U.S. inflation down to a 7.5 percent annual rate in March, the lowest level since last summer, the government reported Thursday.

Slower gasoline and oil price rises helped offset rising food and clothing prices to produce a 0.6 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index in March, seasonally adjusted. In February, the index rose 1 percent.

The Labor Department, using unpublished seasonally adjusted index figures, calculated the annual rate of consumer price inflation at 7.5 percent. February's year-on-year inflation rate was 12.1 percent.

Cost of Living

The unadjusted figure — the peg for Social Security payment increases and many private contract cost-of-living adjustments — showed the Consumer Price Index for March reaching 265.1. That means goods costing U.S. consumers \$100 in 1967 now cost \$265.10.

The Labor Department said gasoline prices took a big jump in March, but by much less than in January or February, as the effects of President Reagan's early decontrol of domestic oil prices began to fade. The decline promised even more dramatic improvement for April.

Had gasoline and oil prices stayed flat in March, price increases for all other consumer goods would have gone up only 4.9 percent at an annual rate, a sign of moderating price pressure throughout the U.S. economy.

Nabisco, Standard Brands In \$2-Billion Merger Pact

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nabisco and Standard Brands, two of the United States' largest producers of packaged foods, have announced that they will merge into a new company, Nabisco Brands. The transaction will involve an exchange of stock whose estimated value is almost \$2 billion.

Wall Street analysts said the merger probably represents an attempt by both companies to improve their position in a tightening food industry.

"Nabisco has a strong distribution network that individually delivers products to retailers, while Standard Brands has a wider diversity of products," said J. William Leach of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette.

Robert M. Schaefer, 58, Nabisco's chairman and chief executive officer, will be chairman and chief executive officer of the combined corporation, F. Rose Johnson, 49, chairman and chief executive officer of Standard Brands, will become president, chief operating officer and executive committee chairman.

Nabisco and Standard Brands said they would keep their separate identities.

The merger agreement, announced Wednesday, would create the U.S. food industry's third-largest producer, after Beatrice Foods (\$8.3 billion in sales) and General Foods (\$5.96 billion).

Peanuts, Camellies

Nabisco is the largest U.S. maker of cookies and crackers, such as Oreos, Ritz, Premium saltines, Fig Newtons and Lorna Doone. It is also a major producer of breakfast cereals and pet foods. Its J.B. Williams subsidiary makes proprietary pharmaceuticals and toiletries.

Standard Brands produces Planters peanuts, candies such as Baby Ruth and Butterfinger, margarine,

Royal dessert, Chase & Sanborn coffee, Tender Leaf tea, and pet foods. Subsidiaries produce and distribute a variety of liquor, wine and beer.

The agreement was approved by both companies' boards of directors but is subject to stockholder ratification and regulatory clearance. It calls for converting Nabisco common stock at a rate of 1.04 shares into one share of Nabisco Brands common stock and for converting each Standard Brands common share into one share of the new company's common stock. Nabisco has 32.3 million common shares outstanding, and Standard Brands has 28.4 million.

Both companies said the new corporation would pay dividends at an annual rate of \$1.85 a share, compared with Standard Brands' current quarterly dividend of 41 cents a share and Nabisco's of 45 cents. The companies also said the transaction would be tax free. The combined market value of the two companies' common stock is about \$1.9 billion.

Summer Meetings

[Shareholder meetings to vote on the merger will be scheduled this summer. Reuters reported. It is expected that the \$3.50 cumulative preferred stock of Standard Brands will be unaffected.]

[Mr. Schaefer said the board of directors of Nabisco Brands will comprise an equal number of members from the present companies' boards, and that both companies will report to Mr. Johnson, Standard Brands' headquarters will remain in New York City and Nabisco's in East Hanover, N.J. The parent corporation will have its headquarters in the New York City area.]

[Standard Brands said it is well established in Britain, Latin America, the Netherlands and southern Europe, while Nabisco is strong in Japan, Italy, France, Australia and New Zealand.]

NYSE Stocks Up Slightly in Brisk Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Stock market ended with a modest gain in heavy trading Thursday after good news on inflation was offset to a degree by the possibility of a congressional battle over tax cuts.

The New York Stock Exchange rallied on news that consumer prices rose 0.6 percent in March after a 1-percent February rise. The March increase was the smallest since a 0.1-percent rise last July.

Prices later eased, however, after assistant Senate Democratic leader Alan Cranston said a Reagan veto of a one-year tax cut could mean no tax cut at all.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 3.25 points to close at 1010.27, after being ahead almost 10 points earlier. The average hit an eight-year high earlier this week. Advances led declines eight to seven as volume rose to 64.2 million shares from 60.66 million yesterday.

The consumer price news followed.

Exxon and Gulf Oil joined a growing list of big oil companies reporting drops in first-quarter profits. Page 11.

lowed a report Monday on the gross national product "deflator," which showed first-quarter inflation at a 7.8-percent annual rate, off from 10.7 percent in the fourth quarter. Data Resources economist, Allen Sinai called the Consumer Price Index and GNP deflator reports "exceptionally good news and a better result than most people expected."

Both reports indicated that interest rates, which rose recently, might begin to decline again.

Investors ignored predictions by Solomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman that interest rates would move to record highs later this year.

Analysts said the heavy trading the past few sessions indicates that institutions have been active because they did not want to miss a major market move. Brokers said the market was being helped by investors replacing borrowed shares they sold earlier. Also, some traders were looking for bargains in light of recent weakness.

The market appeared to receive encouragement from news that President Reagan plans to make a speech to a joint session of Congress Tuesday night to discuss his economic program.

Sen. Cranston said that Mr. Reagan's tax cut plan was highly inflationary and that Congress would pass only a one-year cut. The administration has steadfastly maintained that it will accept only a three-year, 30-percent tax cut. Analysts fear a confrontation with Congress that could stall the whole package.

General Motors, which gained 1 1/2 points Wednesday, was up 1/4 to 57 1/2. The Japanese government is recommending that automakers voluntarily reduce imports to the United States, but the companies are said to be resisting. (Details, Page 11.)

GM reported lower mid-April car sales Thursday, while Chrysler and Ford's rose slightly. Chrysler said its car sales for April 1-20 rose 48 percent, and Ford reported a gain of 0.3 percent. GM's car sales fell 3.3 percent.

IMF Acts to Boost Use of SDR

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund Thursday announced a number of key decisions designed to enhance the attractiveness of the SDR, and its acceptance as a "fully fledged international reserve asset."

SDR stands for Special Drawing Rights, which are both a monetary asset created by the IMF for its 140 member nations, as well as the unit of account in which the IMF does business. The decisions, all of which take effect on May 1, 1981, are viewed by the agency as major landmarks along the road to making SDRs — rather than dollars — the principal asset in the international monetary system.

Perhaps the most important step taken by the IMF is to provide a "much interest rate return for holders of SDRs as on the typical short-term obligation of major nations. The rate will be 100 percent, instead of 80 percent, of a combined weighted average in the five biggest industrial nations. For the May-June quarter, the rate will be 12.58 percent instead of the prevailing 10.125 percent.

Interest rates on SDRs have steadily been advanced from the initial 15 percent in 1969. In the early years, the SDR yield was usually less than 30 percent of market rates, and until the beginning of 1979 was set at a maximum of 60 percent of the market averages.

Other techniques announced Thursday to encourage member nations to deal in and hold SDRs include junking of the requirement that holders of SDRs keep on hand a daily average balance of at least 15 percent of its net allocations over a five-year period. (At one time, this so-called "reconstitution requirement" was 30 percent.)

The interest rate paid to holders will be based on the rates for the three-week period that ends two business days before each calendar quarter, rounded to two decimal

Mitsui Stops Funds for Iran Plant

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsui industrial group said Thursday that it was impossible to continue a joint venture with Iran to build a petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini under present circumstances.

Directors of five Mitsui companies involved in the \$3.6-billion project decided to withhold further funding for the plant. Mitsui officials said the decision was approved by the Japanese government.

Mitsui said it was sending a mission to Tehran to discuss the fate of the project, which is 85 percent completed. Work has been halted by the Iran-Iraq war and the petrochemical project has been bombed by Iraqi planes.

Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co., a Japanese investment firm, said the five Mitsui companies decided not to "send more money to Iran at this stage when there is no definite prospect for the continuation of the project."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Belgium				United States			
Year	1980	1979	1978	Year	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	1,980	5,100		Revenue	1,981	1,980	1,979
Profits				Profits	85.7	77.5	77.5
				Per Share	58.32	58.32	58.32
					1.01	0.88	0.88
Britain				France			
Year	1980	1979	1978	Year	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	1,390	1,580	1,580	Revenue	1,390	1,580	1,580
Profits	21,055	4.0	4.0	Profits	21,055	4.0	4.0
Per Share		0.014		Per Share		0.014	
Netherlands				Germany			
Year	1980	1979	1978	Year	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	601.3	601.3	601.3	Revenue	601.3	601.3	601.3
Profits	22.7	22.7	22.7	Profits	22.7	22.7	22.7
Per Share	0.209	0.228	0.228	Per Share	0.209	0.228	0.228
Sweden				Japan			
Year	1980	1979	1978	Year	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	492.2	389.4	389.4	Revenue	492.2	389.4	389.4
Profits	26.8	4.3	4.3	Profits	26.8	4.3	4.3
Per Share	0.348	0.098	0.098	Per Share	0.348	0.098	0.098

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges											
	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	DK	Sp	It	Gr
Amsterdam	2.4185	5.23	11.1825	48.7	0.224	0.48	12.475	35.26	16.36	16.36	16.36
Brussels (a)	35.27	71.2175	16.345	6.9115	3.2962	1.473	12.99	5.1875	5.1875	5.1875	5.1875
Frankfurt	2.169	4.75	10.33	42.22	0.284	0.61	10.94	31.72	15.12	15.12	15.12
London (b)	2.164	4.75	10.33	42.22	0.284	0.61	10.94	31.72	15.12	15.12	15.12
Madrid	1.68236	3.64648	8.1642	33.367	1.473	3.2962	14.73	56.35	16.36	16.36	16.36
Milan	1.68236	3.64648	8.1642	33.367	1.473	3.2962	14.73	56.35	16.36	16.36	16.36
Paris	5.139	11.208	25.75	104.81	4.748	10.33	21.27	14.915	29.67	29.67	29.67
New York	1.00	0.718	1.9368	7.49	0.354	0.77	2.00	0.65	1.36	1.36	1.36
Stockholm	1.199	2.591	5.799	23.523	1.054	2.24	6.18	17.44	8.44	8.44	8.44
Switzerland	1.475	3.20	7.03	28.36	1.25	2.75	7.45	25.75	12.5	12.5	12.5
Oslo	1.199	2.591	5.799	23.523	1.054	2.24	6.18	17.44	8.44	8.44	8.44

Dollar values											
	Currency	Per \$	£	DM	Currency	Per \$	£	DM	Currency	Per \$	£
1980	Australian \$	0.6872	0.1804	1.9368	Hong Kong \$	5.346	1.34	Phil. peso	N/A		
1979	Bahian de la Plata	1.08		Irish £	0.7992	1.2084	0.31	S.D.R.	0.8775		
1978	Beati Rome	1.3372		Costa Rica \$	1.0000	1.2084	0.31	1980	1980		
1977	Beati Rome	1.33	0.14	Danish Kroner	0.6875	2.2896	0.58	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2755		
1976	Singapore \$	2.1208	0.0188	Drachmas	5.15	0.4932	0.12	Malay ringgit	3.2425		
1975	S. Korean won	69.75	0.0171	Escudo	36.43	0.1222	0.03	New. J. dollar	5.4975		
1974	Swedish krona	4.7795	0.0464	Fin. mark	4.16	0.0121	0.003	Peseta	33.195		
1973	U.S. dollar	0.3425	0.0046	Yen	215.25						

2 Sterling: 1.2961 Irish £.

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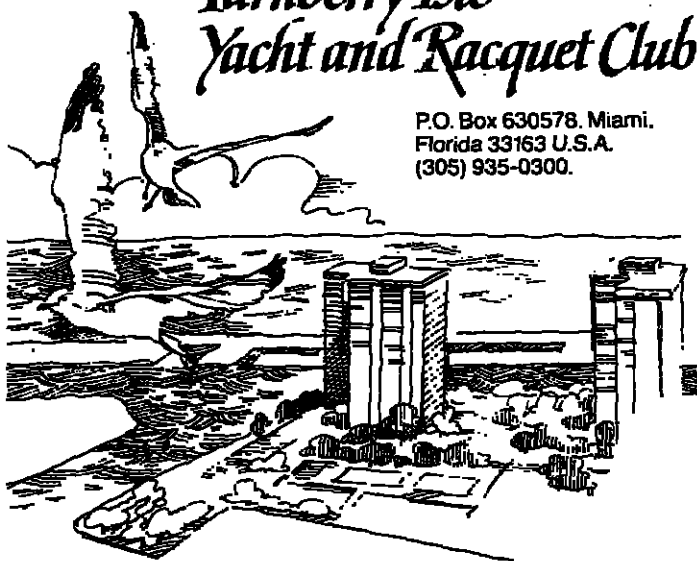
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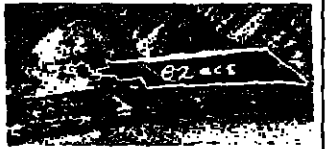
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But the industry may need to have that law invoked for its own protection. A voluntary restraint not imposed by the government could make the industry vulnerable to antitrust suits in the United States. The Japanese industry has been openly critical of MITI, contending that it is bowing to U.S. pressures for political reasons when purely economic considerations do not justify a reduction of exports.

Exxon, Gulf Profits Drop in First Quarter

it will face congressionally enacted quotas that may be worse. The administration also has made it clear that President Reagan would find it difficult to veto a quota bill, in fact the Japanese regard as direct political pressure.

A final resolution may come next week only after high-level meetings involving Premier Zenko Suzuki. He meets Monday with the Japanese ambassador to Washington, Yoshino Okawara.

Meanwhile, the government disclosed Thursday it has asked Bill Brock, the U.S. chief trade repre-

sult, "overall demand has leaving the industry with

representative, to come to Japan for the final decision conference before the final decision is made. The U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Brock "has no plans to visit Japan at this stage."

A decision soon is crucial for Mr. Suzuki, who is to meet Mr. Reagan during a state visit in early May.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 23, 1981


	Dollar	DeMark	Swiss Franc	Swedish Krona	French Franc
1M	16 1/8 - 16 3/8	12 3/8 - 12 5/8	8 1/8 - 10 1/8	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	12% - 13%
3M	16 1/8 - 16 3/8	12% - 12%	8% - 9%	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	13% - 13%
6M	16% - 16%	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	8 5/8 - 9%	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	13% - 13%
9M	16% - 16%	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	8 5/8 - 9%	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	13% - 13%
1Y	15% - 15%	11 13/16 - 11 15/16	8 3/8 - 10 5/8	12 5/8 - 12 7/8	13% - 14%

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 23, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the description of some funds whose quotes are based on recent prices. The following information from the prospectus is given for each fund: (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (t) = annually.

Alliance Intl./Co. Bk of Bermuda/Berm.		Other Funds	
(a) Alliance Intl. Bd. of Bermuda/Berm.	13.80p	(w) Alexander Fund	\$14.91
		(w) American LP	\$14.91
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:		(w) Ascot Commodities Fd	\$18,925.57
(a) Bank of Bermuda/Berm.	\$F 70.35	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	\$1.85
(b) Canada	\$F 70.35	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	\$1.85
(c) Germany	\$F 70.35	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	\$1.85
(d) Hong Kong	\$F 70.35	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	\$1.85
(e) Stockholm	\$F 134.38	(w) CAMIT	\$18.01
		(w) CAMIT	\$18.01
BANK VOEG ERNST & Co AG PO 3623 Bern		(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
(a) Bank of Bermuda/Berm.	\$F 11.18	(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
(b) Canada	\$F 11.18	(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
(c) Germany	\$F 11.18	(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
(d) Hong Kong	\$F 11.18	(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
(e) Stockholm	\$F 11.18	(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$18.35
BANKING TRUST AMER. INT'L INC.		(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
(a) Bank of Bermuda/Berm.	\$F 11.18	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
(b) Canada	\$F 11.18	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
(c) Germany	\$F 11.18	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
(d) Hong Kong	\$F 11.18	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
(e) Stockholm	\$F 11.18	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1,531.62
CATALAN INTERNATIONAL:		(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(a) Bank of Bermuda/Berm.	\$F 11.18	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(b) Canada	\$F 11.18	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(c) Germany	\$F 11.18	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(d) Hong Kong	\$F 11.18	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(e) Stockholm	\$F 11.18	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(a) Actions Suisse	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(b) Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(c) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(d) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(e) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(f) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(g) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(h) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(i) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(j) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(k) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(l) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(m) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(n) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(o) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(p) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(q) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(r) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(s) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(t) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(u) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(v) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(w) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(x) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(y) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
(z) C.A. Bonds	\$F 72.23	(w) Convert. Int. A. Certs	\$7.79
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(a) DIT Int'l Bond Fund	DM 17.25	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(b) DIT Int'l Bond Fund	DM 17.25	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
FIDELITY INTL PO Box 60, Hertsford, Bermuda		(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(a) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(b) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(c) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(d) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(e) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(f) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(g) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(h) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(i) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(j) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(k) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(l) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(m) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(n) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(o) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(p) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(q) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52
(r) American Div. Int'l Bond	\$F 11.18	(w) D.E.C.	\$1.52



SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

**U.S. \$50,000,000.-
FLOATING RATE
NOTES DUE 1991**

For three months, April 15, 1981 to July 14, 1981 the notes will carry an interest rate of 17% per annum.

The interest due July 15, 1981 against coupon nr 8 will be U.S. \$42.97 against and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (91) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15, Av. E. Reuter
LUXEMBOURG


**U.S. \$25,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate
Certificates of Deposit due 26th April, 1983.**

**Banco Internacional de Colombia
(Nassau) Ltd.**
(Incorporated in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas)

Unconditionally Guaranteed by
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE COLOMBIA
(Incorporated in the Republic of Colombia)

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned
Certificates of Deposit and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated
April 21st, 1980 among Banco Internacional de Colombia (Nassau)
Ltd., 1980 among Banco Internacional de Colombia, certain Financial Institutions
named therein and Citibank, N.A., as Fiscal Agent, notice is hereby
given that for the sixth month interest period from 24th April, 1981 to
26th October, 1981, the Certificates will carry an interest rate of
16%^{p.a.} The relevant Interest Payment Date will be
26th October, 1981 and the interest then payable per
U.S. \$500,000 nominal of the Certificates will be U.S. \$42,717.01.

April 24th, 1981.
By: Citibank, N.A., Fiscal Agent.

CITIBANK 

1971-1981
10th anniversary

Europartners can help you worldwide.

Rapid and efficient interventions can be made on foreign markets thanks to the pooling of their services and resources, their solid experience and their worldwide presence.

The Europartners offer you 10 years experience in promoting international trade.

Consult the Europartners for your next operation.

Europartners

BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO - COMMERZBANK - CREDIT LYONNAIS

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

[illegible]

McLeod Young Weir International
Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd

Nomura International
Limited

Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich

Nordic Bank
Limited

Okobank

Osuapankkiden Keskuspankki Oy

Österreichische Länderbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank
Limited

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.Y.

PKB Investments
Limited

Privatbanken Aktiesselskab

The Royal Bank of Canada (London)
Limited

Salomon Brothers International

Scandinavian Bank Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co.
Limited

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Skopbank

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Sparbanken Oslo-Akerhus

Sumitomo Finance International

Sundsvallsbanken

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation International
Limited

Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Verband Schweizerischer
Kantonalbanken

Verkehrs- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

J. Vontobel & Co.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann,
Wirtz & Co.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Westfälenbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Wood Gundy
Limited

Yamaichi International (Europe)
Limited

Jul	1178.0	1182.0	1193.0	117
Sep	1190.0	1210.0	1196.0	120
Dec	1259.0	1262.0	1240.0	122
Jan	1271.0	1271.0	1271.0	124
Mar	1309.0	1309.0	1309.0	126
	1363.0	1363.0	1363.0	128

[illegible]

NCNB Corp
Newmont Mining

[illegible]

1.98	ArchDm's	HewlettPk	Scot
2.36	Affione Ind	Hilton-Hi	Scot
1.40	Assurance	Honda Mot	Scot

[illegible]

1997	ChaseBP	KrogerCo	Self
	ChurChick	LorierBP	Self
		LibertyCo	Self

[illegible]

ChasMth 6.73pt	LumenSea	Siva
DressInd	MoroOff	SntF
FinStBar	Mobil	

Franklin Templeton Gulf Oil	Windsor Gulf Oil Puritan	Unit Gulf Oil Puritan
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Stock Markets

April 23, 1961
(Prices in local currencies)

172.20	178.00	Holland...	30.10
172.00	177.50	Indopolis	1.60
171.50	177.00	Indopolis	1.60
171.00	176.50	Indopolis	1.60
170.50	176.00	Indopolis	1.60
170.00	175.50	Indopolis	1.60
169.50	175.00	Indopolis	1.60
169.00	174.50	Indopolis	1.60
168.50	174.00	Indopolis	1.60
168.00	173.50	Indopolis	1.60
167.50	173.00	Indopolis	1.60
167.00	172.50	Indopolis	1.60
166.50	172.00	Indopolis	1.60
166.00	171.50	Indopolis	1.60
165.50	171.00	Indopolis	1.60
165.00	170.50	Indopolis	1.60
164.50	170.00	Indopolis	1.60
164.00	169.50	Indopolis	1.60
163.50	169.00	Indopolis	1.60
163.00	168.50	Indopolis	1.60
162.50	168.00	Indopolis	1.60
162.00	167.50	Indopolis	1.60
161.50	167.00	Indopolis	1.60
161.00	166.50	Indopolis	1.60
160.50	166.00	Indopolis	1.60
160.00	165.50	Indopolis	1.60
159.50	165.00	Indopolis	1.60
159.00	164.50	Indopolis	1.60
158.50	164.00	Indopolis	1.60
158.00	163.50	Indopolis	1.60
157.50	163.00	Indopolis	1.60
157.00	162.50	Indopolis	1.60
156.50	162.00	Indopolis	1.60
156.00	161.50	Indopolis	1.60
155.50	161.00	Indopolis	1.60
155.00	160.50	Indopolis	1.60
154.50	160.00	Indopolis	1.60
154.00	159.50	Indopolis	1.60
153.50	159.00	Indopolis	1.60
153.00	158.50	Indopolis	1.60
152.50	158.00	Indopolis	1.60
152.00	157.50	Indopolis	1.60
151.50	157.00	Indopolis	1.60
151.00	156.50	Indopolis	1.60
150.50	156.00	Indopolis	1.60
150.00	155.50	Indopolis	1.60
149.50	155.00	Indopolis	1.60
149.00	154.50	Indopolis	1.60
148.50	154.00	Indopolis	1.60
148.00	153.50	Indopolis	1.60
147.50	153.00	Indopolis	1.60
147.00	152.50	Indopolis	1.60
146.50	152.00	Indopolis	1.60
146.00	151.50	Indopolis	1.60
145.50	151.00	Indopolis	1.60
145.00	150.50	Indopolis	1.60
144.50	150.00	Indopolis	1.60
144.00	149.50	Indopolis	1.60
143.50	149.00	Indopolis	1.60
143.00	148.50	Indopolis	1.60
142.50	148.00	Indopolis	1.60
142.00	147.50	Indopolis	1.60
141.50	147.00	Indopolis	1.60
141.00	146.50	Indopolis	1.60
140.50	146.00	Indopolis	1.60
140.00	145.50	Indopolis	1.60
139.50	145.00	Indopolis	1.60
139.00	144.50	Indopolis	1.60
138.50	144.00	Indopolis	1.60
138.00	143.50	Indopolis	1.60
137.50	143.00	Indopolis	1.60
137.00	142.50	Indopolis	1.60
136.50	142.00	Indopolis	1.60
136.00	141.50	Indopolis	1.60
135.50	141.00	Indopolis	1.60
135.00	140.50	Indopolis	1.60
134.50	140.00	Indopolis	1.60
134.00	139.50	Indopolis	1.60
133.50	139.00	Indopolis	1.60
133.00	138.50	Indopolis	

BSN	BSN
Correio	Correio
Club	Club
Madrid	Madrid


[illegible]

1.33 1.25
2.18 2.30
2.33 2.33

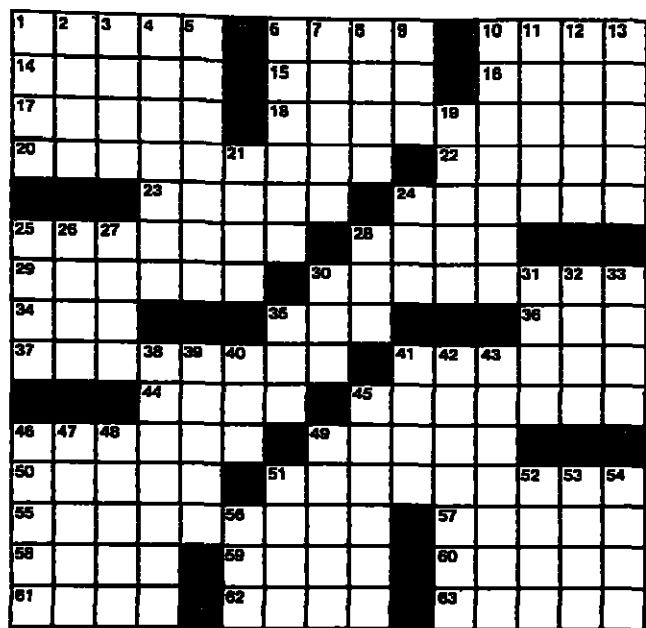
Telecom
Thomson Et

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Independently
6 Grueling Oct. event in N.Y.C.
10 Phloem
14 Man's slipper
15 Overleap
16 Mother of Iynx
17 True
18 Part of the Big Apple
20 Garden in N.Y.C.
22 Riverside, e.g.
23 Muffles
24 Will Rogers was one
25 Miss in a barbor
28 Carried away
29 Expiates
30 Parade ground in N.Y.C.
34 Ferrer or Allen
35 Aristi's "Amor"
36 Be couchant
37 Longest street in the world
41 Lane of fame in N.Y.C.
44 Urban polluter
45 Lite and slender
46 Prometheus at Rockefeller Center
49 A Beatle
50 Pulsate
- DOWN**
- 1 Ancient Syria
2 Contemporary of Theda
3 During
4 Scarsdale
5 Clipping of a sort
6 Presidential hopeful in 1968
7 "Paris is well worth" it
8 French quintet
9 Numerical suffix
10 Promise in marriage
- 11 "— the living Present!" Longfellow
12 Figaro's specialty
13 Employee in a paint plant
19 Spouse
21 Mel and Ed of baseball
24 Hans M. Mark's D.C. post: 1979
25 Writer Mary Ann
26 Place for a chariot
27 Knife or punch
28 Inlet
29 Fingerings
31 Actor Ray
32 Trade Center attraction
33 Word in a counting game
35 Use a shuttle
38 "Within" throw... Cervantes
39 Uncertainty
40 Misery
41 Skirt length
42 Loser to U.S. in 1815
43 Big Apple slogan
45 "I wrote 'The Merchant of Yonkers'"
46 Subway standee's stabilizer
47 Voila!
48 See 20 Across
49 Pass rope through a hole
51 Creator of the first animated cartoon
52 Bavarian river
53 Genuine Risk's future status
54 Tolkien's tree shepherds
56 Dir. from Pittsburgh to N.Y.C.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1. INDEPENDENTLY
6. GRUELING
10. PHLOEM
14. MAN'S SLIPPER
15. OVERLEAP
16. MOTHER OF IYNYX
17. TRUE
18. PART OF THE BIG APPLE
20. GARDEN IN N.Y.C.
22. RIVERSIDE
23. MUFFLES
24. WILL ROGERS WAS ONE
25. MISS IN A BARBOR
28. CARRIED AWAY
29. EXPIATES
30. PARADE GROUND IN N.Y.C.
34. FERRER OR ALLEN
35. ARISTI'S "AMOR"
36. BE COUCHANT
37. LONGEST STREET IN THE WORLD
41. LANE OF FAME IN N.Y.C.
44. URBAN POLLUTER
45. LITE AND SLENDER
46. PROMETHEUS AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER
49. A BEATLE
50. PULSATE

DOWN
1. ANCIENT SYRIA
2. CONTEMPORARY OF THEDA
3. DURING
4. SCARSDALE
5. CLIPPING OF A SORT
6. PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFUL IN 1968
7. "PARIS IS WELL WORTH" IT
8. FRENCH QUINTET
9. NUMERICAL SUFFIX
10. PROMISE IN MARRIAGE
11. "— THE LIVING PRESENT!" LONGFELLOW
12. FIGARO'S SPECIALTY
13. EMPLOYEE IN A PAINT PLANT
19. SPOUSE
21. MEL AND ED OF BASEBALL
24. HANS M. MARK'S D.C. POST: 1979
25. WRITER MARY ANN
26. PLACE FOR A CHARIOT
27. KNIFE OR PUNCH
28. INLET
29. FINGERINGS
31. ACTOR RAY
32. TRADE CENTER ATTRACTION
33. WORD IN A COUNTING GAME
35. USE A SHUTTLE
38. "WITHIN" THROW... CERVANTES
39. UNCERTAINTY
40. MISERY
41. SKIRT LENGTH
42. LOSER TO U.S. IN 1815
43. BIG APPLE SLOGAN
45. "I WROTE 'THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS'"
46. SUBWAY STANDEE'S STABILIZER
47. VOILA!
48. SEE 20 ACROSS
49. PASS ROPE THROUGH A HOLE
51. CREATOR OF THE FIRST ANIMATED CARTOON
52. BAVARIAN RIVER
53. GENUINE RISK'S FUTURE STATUS
54. TOLKIN'S TREE SHEPHERDS
56. DIR. FROM PITTSBURGH TO N.Y.C.

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
	F	C	F	F	C						
ALBANY	15	9	Fair	LOS ANGELES	28	22	Fair				
AMSTERDAM	4	0	32	Half	MADRID	12	5	Overcast			
ANKARA	20	14	0	39	FAIR	MANILA	30	24	Stormy		
ANTWERP	20	14	0	39	FAIR	MEXICO CITY	25	17	Fair		
AUCKLAND	20	14	0	34	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	24	70	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	27	21	76	Cloudy	MILAN	15	9	48	Overcast		
BEIRUT	20	14	32	Half	MONTREAL	12	5	34	Cloudy		
BELGRADE	15	9	0	32	Overcast	MOSCOW	12	5	37	Overcast	
BERLIN	7	4	0	28	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	4	0	28	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	4	0	32	Cloudy	NASSAU	28	22	16	1	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	9	4	36	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	28	22	77	Fair	
BUEENOS AIRES	16	11	1	34	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	9	19	1	Rain
CARACAS	16	11	52	Overcast	NICE	15	9	11	28	Overcast	
CASABLANCA	16	11	52	Overcast	OSLO	15	9	41	25	Rain	
CHICAGO	15	9	55	Rain	PARIS	15	9	38	34	Cloudy	
COPTENHAGEN	6	4	0	32	Snow	PEKING	17	6	14	77	Overcast
COSTA MESA	15	9	55	Rain	PRAGUE	3	37	0	28	Snow	
DUBLIN	8	4	0	32	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	22	24	75	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	4	0	39	Fair	ROME	15	9	14	57	Overcast
FLORENCE	15	9	4	36	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	25	17	10	58	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	0	32	28	Showers	SEATTLE	22	14	74	Cloudy	
GENEVA	13	5	2	36	Foggy	SINGAPORE	34	26	75	Cloudy	
HELSINKI	15	9	42	Snow	STOCKHOLM	1	34	0	45	Rain	
HK. MIRM CITY	30	24	75	Fair	SYDNEY	23	15	39	Foggy		
HONG KONG	23	17	22	Overcast	TAIPEI	23	15	39	Foggy		
HONOLULU	28	22	77	Shunny	TEHRAN	28	22	77	—	NA	
ISTANBUL	20	14	6	46	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	23	17	43	Foggy
JAKARTA	20	14	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	16	24	74	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	20	14	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	22	19	Overcast	
LA PALMAS	28	22	15	32	Cloudy	VENICE	13	5	8	46	Rain
LA PAZ	28	22	15	39	Fair	VIENNA	12	54	37	37	Cloudy
LIMA	24	18	41	63	Foggy	WASHINGTON	28	22	72	74	Cloudy
LISBON	15	9	4	36	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	12	74	54	Cloudy
LONDON	16	11	8	46	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	1	34	Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS
BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 6000, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7100, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200 (All Times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 6400KHz and 4040KHz Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.050, 7.250, 7.185, 7.255, 6.410, 7.250, 12.075 and 15.075 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1410KHz and 2120KHz Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.600, 17.885, 15.425, 12.075, 1.250, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.050 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 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88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73

